

TODAY'S BULLETIN

—OF—

**The Times**

FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

(BY TELEGRAPH): Anniversary banquet in New York to Abraham Lincoln.... The California Senate adopts a resolution appropriating \$45,000 for a Governor's residence.... A big cave in a Vermont marble quarry.... President Green of the Western Union Telegraph Company seriously ill.... The Ohio River rapidly rising and danger feared.... The New

work world says Judge Gresham will surely be the next Secretary of State....A triple alliance treaty reported between<sup>26</sup> the United States, Russia and France....The Hawaiian commissioners presented to President Harrison....The dreadful experience of the steamer Pomerania at sea.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

A gigantic plan for reclaiming the Mojave Desert....Los Angeles who<sup>27</sup> sale merchants discriminated against by the new Southern Pacific freight tariff....Proceedings of the Supervisors....Serious accident to a railroad employe....Confidence man released for want of evidence....The night clerk of the Westminster arrested on a charge of petty larceny....A housewife's dangerous business.

News from neighboring countries.  
WEATHER INDICATIONS.  
For Southern California: Fair weather;  
warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

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water is rising an inch each hour and is  
already twenty inches above the danger  
line.

Reports from the tributaries above  
are that all are full. The warning of  
the coming rise was so timely that ample  
preparations were made in the ex-

why the mischief and inconvenience caused by it will be very small.

**THE ECONOMITE SOCIETY.**

**Depositors Make a Run on their Bank but Are Paid in Full.**

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The suit against the Economite Society and possible proceedings by the State somewhat alarmed some of the depositors in the Economite Bank, and a run was begun on it this morning. All comers were paid in full however, and confidence was generally restored. The officers say they have enough money to meet all demands.

**THE WESTERN UNION'S PRESIDENT**

**He is Seriously Ill and His Condition is Critical.**

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Dr. Nativ Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is dangerously ill at his residence in this city, suffering from bowel and stomach troubles, and has been unconscious since yesterday.

very feeble, his condition is critical.

**THE TIMES' CABLE LETTER**

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**Dr. Kempster Predicts a Fierce Outburst of Cholera.**

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**The Reichstag Discusses the Problem of Socialism—A Law and Order Party Possible—The Army Bill Not Ready.**

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*By Telegraph to The Times.*

Dr. Kempster, special health officer of the United States, has just arrived in Berlin, after a tour of inspection to Hamburg, Bremen, Cassel and Nietleben. He told a newspaper reporter today that he was convinced the present year would witness a fierce outburst of cholera all over the continent, and instead of being sporadic, as in 1892, the plague would sweep the whole of Europe.

Dr. Kempster related the incident connected with his visit to certain large towns, the local sanitary reports for

also discovered discrepancy between the published figures of cholera and the number of cases registered on the government lists, showing that the true figures were being kept from the public.

Regarding the rags imported to the United States from infected ports, Dr. Kempster was inclined to agree with the suggestion of Consul-General Edwards, that disinfection on arrival in the United States would be surer and more effective than mere disinfection before shipment. The cholera visitation at Halle has died out.

For five successive days during the

the merits and demerits of socialism. No special resolution was involved. Yet the bill has assumed the proportions of an important political event and what was at first but a small apparent moment has rapidly developed into a general battle, a battle which has extended until it has attracted the attention of the whole country. The debate was attended with several exchanges of acrimonious language. The talk in the lobby turned upon the possibility of the debate assisting in bringing about the mutual hopes or coalition of the various groups into a law and order movement.

**Noted Horseman Dead.**  
Chicago, Feb. 11.—George W. Ingalls died at his home at Dixon, Ill., early this morning of paralysis. He was one of the most noted horsemen in the country, but has been afflicted about four years and unable to go a sulky. He was 80 years of age and born in Ohio.



## VERY MIXED.

## The Panama American Committee Accounts.

"Turned-in" Amounts Don't Agree With "Turned-out" Ones.

## Investigator Geary Inquiring Into Ingersoll's Big Fee.

Presidential Nominations—A New Chinese Minister to the United States—Congressional News and Washington Doings.

By Telegram to the Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Mr. Colne, secretary of the American Committee, was again on the witness stand this morning before the Panama investigating committee. Mr. Colne was examined with reference to accounts in the blotter heretofore laid before the committee. His testimony threw no light on the entries. He stated he had not seen the books for four years, and could not explain the meaning of certain numbers, similar in character to other numbers used to denote the pages in the ledgers usually used in the blotter account books. Witness said he could not refer to the ledger, for there was none; an order system had been adopted, and it might refer to the number of an order.

Representative Geary evidently thought it possible the numbers might really refer to dollars, and that they either represented the amount actually paid while another amount was put under a regular dollar mark, or else they represented the amount turned in and the other amount which was actually spent.

In the Ingersoll account Mr. Geary said there were \$5000 marked down, and the two numbers there amounted to 19,750. Under the head of "petty cash" was \$100 down and also the numbers 22 marked in the account. Mr. Geary asked if \$22 was not the amount actually expended and the other was the amount turned in, and the witness asserted that this theory was not plausible or good and the number might refer to something else. To Mr. Geary, he said, when the financial statement was submitted to Paris it was accompanied by a letter. The letter book had been kept, and he understood it was now in the possession of counsel. They were Bristow, Lynde and Stetson, and one of the firm of Seligman.

The committee went into a discussion over the failure of the witnesses to appear. It was finally decided to go to New York on Monday for the examination of witnesses there. It was suggested that the committee go to Indiana and examine ex-Secretary Thompson. Mr. Geary said Thompson was evidently the man who transacted the business and who could throw the most light on the affairs, and who handled the money. Seligman being simply the banker, Colne stated to the committee that Thompson knew scarcely anything about the accounts; that he (Colne) stated that he, of course, submitting the statements to Thompson when he came into the office, which was only three or four times a year.

## Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: J. V. L. Findlay of Maryland, arbitrator, G. H. Shields of Missouri, agent, A. W. Ferguson, District of Columbia, secretary, on the part of the United States under the treaty for claims commission between the United States and Chile on August 7, 1892.

To be judges of probate in the Territory of Utah: J. D. Jones, in the county of Utah; Joseph Barton, in the county of San Juan, and David Cameron in the county of Garfield.

## A New Chinese Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Tsui Kwo Yin, the Chinese Minister to this country, is to be relieved. His successor is announced in a cablegram from the Emperor of China, received today at the Chinese legation, as Yang Yu, at present Collector of Customs at Wu Hu.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Senate, after some routine business, took up the bill for the relief of the Keweenaw colonists in California.

The amendment which Senator Sherman gave notice of today, and which he said he would offer, was for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized at his discretion to issue and coin, either of the description or in gold, silver or copper, or bonds of the United States bearing interest not to exceed 3 per cent, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from date, with like qualities, privileges and conditions, as provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized, to an extent necessary to carry the said resumption act into full effect, and use the proceeds thereof for the purpose provided in said act.

In fact, notwithstanding the heavy shipment of gold for the two weeks past, the Treasury Department, within the past ten days, has increased its gold by \$3,750,000, making a total of gold in the vaults today of \$111,927,679, or \$11,927,679 of "free gold." Since February 1 the receipts from customs at New York have aggregated \$4,525,991, against \$21,445 for the corresponding period of last February.

The bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by compelling the railway companies to equip cars with automatic couplers and continuous air brakes, was finally disposed of in the Senate today, the substitute for the House bill of last session being agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 89; nays, 10.

The only other important piece of legislation done was the agreement to the finance report on the Fortifications Bill and making the Nicaragua Canal Bill unfinished business.

A controversy, in which a good deal of heat and personal feeling was manifested, arose on the motion of Mr. Felton of California to take up for consideration the bill to amend an act to provide for the appointment of a commission by the Secretary of the Interior to appraise the improvements made by actual settlers upon public lands, holding in good

faith under United States titles in the Sequoia and Yosemite reservations in California, and for other purposes. Mr. Dolph objected, but the Senate decided to take it up. Mr. Dolph then made a long speech, the chief object of which appeared to be to consume all the morning hour. This he succeeded in doing, and the joint resolution went over without action.

The railway car coupler bill now goes back to the House. Negative votes on it were given by Blodgett, Brice, Dabell, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Sawyer, Stewart and Vance. Adjourned.

House.—The Republicans in the House this afternoon filibustered against any limitation of the general debate on the Pension Appropriation Bill. The Democrats were finally compelled to yield the point, and the consideration of the bill was resumed with no limit on the talk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The session of the House today was without result. The attempt of the Democrats to limit the time for debate on the Pension Appropriation Bill was firmly resisted by the Republicans, and the minority came out victorious. The result was that, without termination of the general debate, the House adjourned.

Messrs. Curtis and Harris opposed the amendments of the pension laws. On the other hand, Mr. Livingston approved of them, and did so as a Southern man, reconstructed under his country's flag and under the oath to support the Constitution. No man would suffer more under the present pension system than the veterans who fought for the Union. If the present abuses continue, the time would come when the masses of the people would go to the extreme, and the old veterans would be injured. The Southern men were not opposed to pensioning Union soldiers. Long ago that question had been settled, not only as proper, but justifiable. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Political influence destroyed the whole organization. The committee rose, and after services in memory of the late Edward F. McDonald of New Jersey, the House adjourned.

## A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Reported Between the United States, Russia and France.

Said to Have Been Pending for Six Years, but Only Lately Consummated by the United States.

By Telegram to the Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Washington correspondent of a morning paper says: A triple alliance between the United States, Russia and France—such is the international combination of forces for mutual benefit and defense which has been secretly pending for six years, and which has remained unknown to either the diplomatic or political world at large, culminated in an executive session of the United States Senate two days ago. This is the first public announcement of the treaty, the meaning of which lies behind the seemingly unimportant and formal announcement: "Extradition treaty with Russia ratified."

Within the past six months two treaties, the only ones pending before the Senate, have been ratified. These are the extradition treaties with Russia and France, and, as has been stated, their ratification is of world-wide significance. In ratifying these treaties, the United States Government received distinct pledges, both orally, through the Russian and French plenipotentiaries, and by correspondence through our Department of State with the foreign offices of these governments, of their support by force, if necessary, against any interference by Germany, Great Britain or any other European power for the maintenance by the United States of what is commonly termed the "Monroe doctrine."

## ITALIAN FINANCES.

The Government Proposes to Establish Petroleum and Alcohol Monopolies.

ROME, Feb. 11.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Signor Grimaldi, Minister of the Treasury, reviewed the country's financial condition in the Chamber of Deputies today. He said the budget for 1892-1894 showed an estimated surplus of \$280,000. He announced that the government proposed to establish a petroleum monopoly which would realize \$2,600,000 yearly, and a monopoly in alcoholic liquors which would yield \$2,400,000 yearly.

## Big Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a five-story apartment house at No. 208 Fifth avenue, extending through to No. 1130 Broadway. The damage is estimated at \$150,000. The flames started in the basement underneath a drug store, and extended through the building to the next door to Delmonico's, the late patrons of which rushed into Fifth avenue. Lawyer A. H. Hummell rescued several people. Frazer & Co., druggists; Delmonico and Dressmaker Redfern are the principal losers. All are probably insured.

## An American Captain Gets Damages.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Feb. 11.—The Department of Justice has received information from Halifax stating that the Supreme Court has given a decision in the famous Bridgewater case, awarding Allen, the owner of the vessel, \$8200 damages for wrongful seizure. The Bridgewater was an American vessel seized by Canadian cruisers about two years ago.

## A Destructive Fire.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), Feb. 12.—A fire broke out in Joseph Frankland's dry-goods store, shortly after midnight, and gutted the establishment, entailing a loss of fully \$75,000. It has just spread to J. B. Fall & Co.'s hardware store, and that house will also be a total loss of not less than \$125,000. The whole block may go.

## The Punishment Fits the Crime.

HERBERT SPRINGS (Va.), Feb. 11.—Bush Morgan, one of the worst outlaws in the mountains, was murdered last night by some unknown man. He had murdered seventeen men.

## Made an Assignment.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), Feb. 11.—Banker F. V. Rockefeller made an assignment today to William Stoddard, a prominent merchant and a heavy depositor in Rockefeller's bank.

## World's Skating Record Broken.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—In the contest last night Hudson Breen skated three miles in 9 minutes 24 seconds, beating the world's amateur record.

## LEGISLATURE.

## Important Bills Introduced in the Senate.

One for a Gubernatorial Building—One for a State Building.

Damage in San Joaquin Valley by Overflowing Rivers.

An Old Comstocker Suicides—A Famous Trotter to Be Sold—A Two-dollar Counterfeit Bill in Circulation.

By Telegram to the Times.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—Mr. Voorhies introduced a bill appropriating \$45,000 to build and furnish a residence for the Governor. The bill appropriating \$300,000 for a State building in San Francisco passed. Recess.

The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock, and, after an hour spent in the first reading of bills, it adjourned.

Assembly.—This afternoon the committee appointed to draw the resolutions in memory of the Hon. E. B. Rice submitted a resolution which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The Committee on Education reported favorably on the bill to revise the State series of text books.

After a short time spent in the first reading of bills the Assembly adjourned.

## THE DANGER OVER.

A Probable Water-right Scramble in Kern County.

BAKERSFIELD (Cal.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Kern River is still running high, but the danger is over. No lives have been lost, and not much damage done, except to railroads, canals and bridges, all of which have settled or given way. It is difficult to get particulars of the damage, but it is believed that the general opinion that with the exception of the railroad and canal companies, the flood will do more good than harm.

The river, apparently, has changed its course, and if this is so, there will be a scramble for new water locations, and the Kern County Land Company, which controls all the present water rights, may lose its water monopoly.

Bakersfield is not injured at all by the overflow. Only a few people left their dwellings, and only in one case did the water enter a house.

## WARMER WEATHER.

The weather continues warm and a light rain fell this morning. A good many people from the country came into town today, and they confirm the report that the rains are running. The report of great benefit to farmers will prove of great benefit to farmers. For several miles the Bakersfield and San Miguel Railroad, recently built, is badly damaged, and travel stopped. No mail, newspapers or trains from San Francisco over the Southern Pacific road have been received since Thursday night. Trains are running regularly between here and Los Angeles and the East. Fully \$50,000 damage is done to the canal.

## An Old Comstocker Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—This morning a man, apparently 50 years of age, leaped from Meigs's wharf and was drowned. The body was later identified as that of John Maloney, who, at one time, was worth about \$250,000 and had a large interest in the knickerbocker. Fortune did not continue to smile upon him, however, and his money dwindled until three or four years ago, when he became penniless.

## A Famous Trotter to Be Sold.

LIVERMORE (Cal.), Feb. 11.—Sidney, the famous trotting sire of the Valens stock farm at Pleasanton, passed through here today in a special car attached to the regular passenger train, on his way to Cleveland, O., where he will be sold at public auction.

## San Bernardino, Feb. 11.—A dangerous counterfeit has appeared here in the shape of a facsimile of a \$2 certificate bearing the head of Gen. W. S. Hancock of the series 1886, letter B. The counterfeit is so perfect that none but experts are able to detect it. The lathe work around the figure 2 in the upper left hand corner is light, and the lines not so distinct as in the genuine bills.

## HALL IS CONFIDENT.

The Heavyweight Satisfied He Can Whip Fitzsimmons.

LAKEWOOD (N. J.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] If physical condition and confidence can be taken as a criterion of pugilistic capabilities, Jim Hall should certainly win the victory on March 6, when he and Bob Fitzsimmons will contend before the Crescent City Athletic Club at New Orleans for the extraordinary large purse of \$40,000. No man ever entered the ring, it is safe to say, with more hopes of defeating his opponent than will Jim Hall on the night of the fight. Hall says he can yet make considerable by whipping at least a dozen men of his weight. Should he win he will challenge Corbett, Mitchell or Jackson for the heavyweight championship of the world.

## RAILWAY MANAGERS.

They Will Decline to Consider Demands for Increased Wages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Railway General Managers' Association has given official notice in advance that in any demands from their employes they will not be disposed to consider those for an increase in wages. At a full meeting of the association today resolutions were adopted declaring that the wages of the Chicago railroad employes were now as high as in any country under like conditions, and that it is the sense of every railroad terminating in Chicago that the conditions existing will not justify any advance. The association embraces the general managers of the twenty-one railroads running into Chicago.

## The Sultan's Son Wounded.

TANZANIA, Feb. 11.—A recent fight with rebels the Sultan's son, Muly Moah was wounded and his uncle, Posain Amaranin, was killed. The Sultan is collecting forces to avenge the defeat.

## HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Presented by the Secretary of State to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] President Harrison this afternoon informally received the Hawaiian commissioners and accepted their credentials as representatives of the provisional government.

The members of the commission were conducted to the White House by Secretary Foster, who presented them individually to the Chief Magistrate. After accepting their credentials the President handed them to Secretary Foster to be filed among the records of the State Department.

A brief, but informal, talk on Hawaiian matters followed, and the delegation departed. The commissioners are delighted at having thus received recognition from the head of the Government.

## INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Hawaiian commissioners followed up the distinct advantage gained by their official recognition today by the President, which gives them diplomatic standing, by calling this afternoon on their new capacity as recognized envoys on Secretary Foster at the State Department.

The conference lasted an hour and a half. The President, in accentuating his cordial reception of the commissioners, by calling this afternoon on their new capacity as recognized envoys on Secretary Foster at the State Department.

The commissioners accordingly repaired to the State Department at the close of the ordinary routine of the day's business, and laid before Secretary Foster the practical proposition they were authorized to submit. Some progress was made as to arriving at a harmonious view of the exigencies of the situation, but no definite conclusion was reached, and the conference adjourned until Monday.

## COMMITTED TO ANNEXATION.

Report That the Government Will Annex Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Star has this: "It is learned on good authority that the Government has practically committed itself in favor of the proposition for the annexation of Hawaii, and the President will send a message to Congress on the subject next week. It is known that the commissioners feel satisfied with the present status of negotiations. They make no effort to conceal their satisfaction, and evidently expect tangible results in a short time."

## Followed Blaine's Policy.

AGUSTA (Me.), Feb. 11.—It is said here that Minister Stevens's course in establishing an American protectorate temporarily over the Hawaiian Islands in line with the policy worked out by Blaine. The latter knew that a revolution was likely to occur at a revolution. He was thoroughly acquainted with Stevens, having a high estimation of his ability and knowing that he was able to cope with any emergency. It was through Blaine's influence at Washington that Stevens received his appointment.

## ORDNANCE TESTS.

Experts Pronounce Them to Be Highly Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] A highly successful test of the new nickel-steel armor plate took place at Indian Head proving ground today. The tests were witnessed by a number of ordnance experts, naval officers and steel manufacturers.

The object of the trials was to determine what tests should be established for 7000 tons of armor for which bids are to be opened at the Navy Department next Tuesday. The plate tested in the night trials was a nickel-steel armor plate, and was nine feet long by seven wide, and fourteen inches in thickness.

The first shell, of slow velocity, penetrated the plate about five inches and broke in fragments, but the closest scrutiny failed to determine the slightest crack in the plate. The second shot was of high velocity and penetrated the plate between six and seven inches, cracking it clear through for a part of its length, but without reducing the protection which it would afford a ship. The third shot, at increased velocity, produced a similar result to the second. The fourth, at the unusual velocity of 3060 feet per second, penetrated about ten inches. The plate cracked and the backing which supported it was much broken.

Capt. Sampson, in speaking of the test, said no obtainable velocity could drive a shell through the plate. For the plate, he said, was more than equal to the proposed requirements, and the tests in every way were highly satisfactory.

## WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A Train Goes Through a Trestle, but No One Killed.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The second section of passenger train No. 3, leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock last night, and due in Kansas City at 12:30 today, was wrecked this morning at Baring, Mo. The train went through a trestle, near the station, and the first two coaches were projected through the wood work and to the ground, a distance of forty or fifty feet. The third coach, a sleeper, was caught by one end of the trestle work and held in a vertical position. Not a passenger on the train was killed, and none were seriously injured.

## MURDERED ITALIANS.

Two Bodies Found and More Yet to Find.

NEW HAVEN (Ct.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Four hundred Italians are at work on the railroad near Stony Creek. Two bodies of men, evidently murdered, have been found near the site. The police have been unable to get any clue to the perpetrators. There is said to be evidence that half a dozen murders have been committed in the Italian colony. The Italians profess the densest ignorance in regard to the deaths.

## A Denial.

SALT LAKE (Utah), Feb. 11.—Lieut. Capers publishes a denial that Capt. Vance of Arkansas suicided by shooting himself at Fort Douglas this morning. He was court-martialed a short time ago on charges preferred by Lieut. F. H. Johnson, who claimed that Vance attempted to enter the apartments of a woman at night while under the influence of liquor. The findings of the court were forwarded to the President but a short time since.

## Confession of Gresham's Affairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—"World" tomorrow will say editorially: "We are able to state positively that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has accepted the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Cleveland."

## CORBETT CHALLENGED.

Jackson Will Fight Him for \$10,000 a Side.

His Manager Deposits Twenty-five Hundred Dollars With a New York Sporting Paper as Evidence of His Good Faith.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Peter Jackson today sent a letter to a New York sporting paper in which he refers to the statement made by James J. Corbett in Milwaukee a few nights ago that some people thought he was afraid to fight Jackson, but that this was not the case, as he was willing to fight Jackson or any other pugilist at the close of his theatrical season in October.

Corbett then says: "I am much pleased to learn that Mr. Corbett has decided to fight me. It is now over five months since he defeated John L. Sullivan. I have not hounded him with challenges, believing that he should have a reasonable time to reap the financial benefits of his victory. He claims that he is entitled to one year's rest from the date of his contest with Sullivan. The terms of my challenge will allow him more than that time. I will fight James Corbett to a finish. Marquis of Queensbury rules, for the championship of the world and a side wager of \$20,000 (\$10,000 a side) and the largest purse offered, be it any club or mutually agreed upon, the contest to take place not sooner than six months nor later than ten months from the date of this challenge. My manager, Charles E. Davies, has inclosed his certified check for \$2500 in evidence of my good faith in issuing this challenge. The balance of \$7500 a side to be deposited with the final stakeholder when mutually agreed upon. The date of this challenge is February 10, 1893. At the expiration of that time should Corbett fail to cover this amount within this specified time, you will kindly inform William A. Brady and William Delaney, my trainer, who will meet Mitchell on his arrival in America this coming week. They will have \$10,000 of my money, which Mitchell must cover in ten days or forfeit all right to a match with me. Should Mitchell fail to cover the deposit I shall consider he has been indulging in one of his peculiar bluffs, and I will then consider my acceptance of Jackson's challenge binding. Jackson may put up his \$10,000 as a side stake in four installments if he chooses, as I think he is in earnest; but Mitchell and his alleged wealthy backer must be in bulk if they mean business. I also ask Jackson to appoint or send a representative to New York at once empowered to arrange the match for him with me in case Mitchell does not toe the mark. The only stipulation which I make in regard to the fight is that it shall take place next December."

## A Railroad Train Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A. E. Walters, a freight conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad, was arrested and taken to Omaha tonight by the chief detective of the Union Pacific Railroad. The arrest is considered an important one and is the first of twenty others to follow. The result will be the breaking up of a gang which, during two years, is said to have robbed the railroad company of \$140,000 worth of merchandise. Walters was arrested while attempting to dispose of some cigars stolen from the company and sent to him by his confederates.

## The Coney Island Club Sued.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Arthur T. Lumley claims to have a contract with the Coney Island Club as agent at a stipulated salary of \$8000 per annum. He is about to bring suit for damages for a violation of the contract. Lumley says the club is now the best money-making institution in the city. In round figures the club has made over \$175,000 net profit. Out of this amount John Y. McKane got the modest sum of \$87,000, just half of the net profits. The rest of the money has been divided among sporting justices of the peace and hangers-on.

## Specie Shipments to Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamship La Bretagne, which sails today, carries \$3,250,000 in American gold coin, of which \$3,150,000 was withdrawn from the sub-treasury. The total gold exports for 1893 to date are \$15,650,000. The steamship Servia, also sailing today, carries 250,000 ounces of silver and 105,000 Mexican dollars. The total shipments of silver for 1893 to date amount to 1,165,000 ounces and 800,000 Mexican dollars.

## Discussing Cabinet Timber.

LAKEWOOD (N. J.), Feb. 11.—President-elect Cleveland went to New York this morning. Don M. Dickinson returned with him this evening and will remain over Sunday. A number of New York politicians are among the arrivals at Lakewood Hotel today. Cleveland and Dickinson expect to have a quiet Sunday discussing Cabinet timber, silver legislation and other matters of importance.

## The Insane Asylum Fire.

DOVER (N. H.), Feb. 11.—The work of removing the debris from the cellar of the burned insane asylum was resumed this morning. One more body and some charred bones were found. This makes thirty-six persons accounted for. An inquest was begun today.

## Anarchists Fought Gully.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—The jury in the case of Henry Bauer and Carl Nold, charged with being accessories before the fact in the attempted assassination of H. C. Fry, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty.

## Prof. Barrett Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Prof. William C. Barrett, who formerly held the chair of philosophy in West Point Military Academy, died this morning from heart failure and old age. He was 89 years old.

## Shipping.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arrived: Bostonian from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Arrived: Ems from Genoa, Tauric from Liverpool, Westernland from Antwerp and Elbe from Bremen.

## A PRETTY FIGHT

Between the Kansas Populists and the Republicans.

TOPERA (Kan.), Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] The Populist House has passed ten of the Senate appropriation bills, thus inviting the test the Republicans have claimed to be so anxious to apply to action in the courts. The Populists have determined to go ahead with the long-delayed work, and when a temporary restraining order is issued by the District Judge to prevent the State Treasurer from paying out any of the State funds, that official will disregard the order. He will act under caucus directions, holding that the District Judge cannot set aside the provisions of the Constitution defining the duties of State officials, and, therefore, he will pay no heed to the order served upon him. In case the Judge commits him for contempt, the Governor will at once pardon him and set him free.

The Republicans will bring the suit on Tuesday before Judge Johnson, who will direct the Sheriff to pay no attention to the pardon or other order from the Governor, on the grounds that the latter has no jurisdiction in cases of contempt. It promises to be a pretty fight.

## SECRETARY FOSTER.

He Says There is Plenty of Gold in the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, in an interview tonight regarding the financial situation, said: "I don't think the situation is critical enough to warrant an issue of bonds. The banks of New York today have \$80,000,000 worth of gold, and they are ready, at any time, to give it to the United States in exchange for greenbacks. I don't think the failure to repeal the Sherman Silver act will result in driving gold out of the country. I believe the supply of gold is sufficient to meet all adequate demands. I don't consider the condition of the country at all critical. The Government is in a position to redeem all its promises, but I think the gold reserve ought to be increased."

He said the any way of stopping the gold shipment abroad," he was asked. "None that I am aware of," he replied.

## LOOKS BAD FOR PARKER.

The Former Night Clerk of the Westminster in Jail.

Arrested on a Charge of Petty Larceny—The Guests of the House the Alleged Victims—His Side of the Story.

Friday morning, Robert H. Parker, the whilom night clerk at the Westminster Hotel, was arrested and placed in an iron tank in the City Prison, and yesterday, after considerable skirmishing by Detectives Aulse, Benson and Moffett, a charge of petty larceny was lodged against the young man, and at least one charge of grand larceny held in reserve, to be applied later if a way is clear.

The specific charge against Parker is for stealing a rubber coat belonging to a guest, F. L. Hines, Supervisor of Streets of Salt Lake City, and one of the junketers. The coat was found in the room of Parker, at No. 624 Grand avenue, Friday morning, when Parker was arrested.

The charge of grand larceny especially held in reserve for the theft of \$80 cash, which some one, it is alleged, extracted from the pocketbooks of Mrs. Gorham and daughter of Santa Monica, guests of the Westminster last Thursday, the day before Parker was arrested, and for which he was tracked to his room.

There had been petty pilfering going on around the Westminster for quite a while, and on several occasions some heavy losses to guests occurred, though the blame was usually attributed to the hotel's janitor. On the night of the theft, James D. Phelan called Manager Potter's attention to the matter, and Parker secured the book, which he placed in an envelope according to the manager's instructions. He then called that it would be soon missed and called for. The next morning it was called for, and when the lady opened the purse she claimed that some one had robbed it of \$16. This was charged











## GREAT ENTERPRISE.

## A Plan to Reclaim the Mojave Desert.

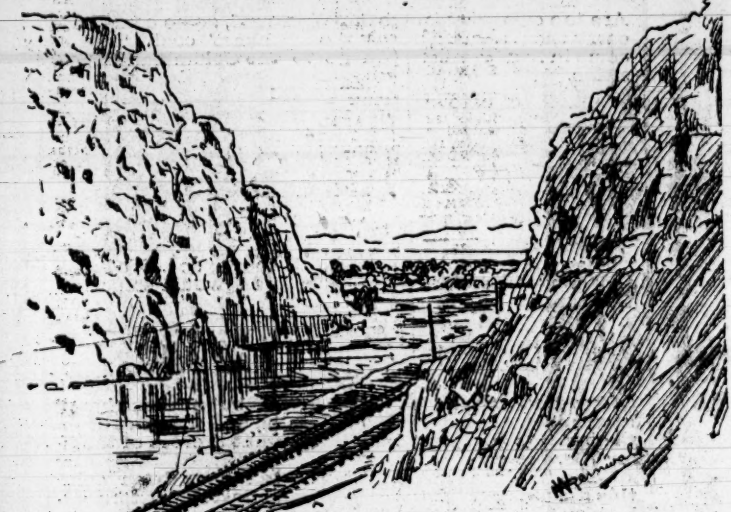
Hundreds of Thousands of Acres to Be Brought Under Water.

The Mojave River to Be Dammed at Victor Narrows.

At Least a Million and a Half Dollars Necessary to Carry Out the Plans as Proposed—Some Interesting Details.

An enterprise is now under way which, if carried to a successful culmination, will make a great inroad into the Mojave Desert, and transform a large portion of that barren waste into a fertile garden, rivaling the most favored spots of Southern California. Negotiations have been pending for some time have just been brought to a stage which discloses the prodigious plans of the projectors of this enterprise, and, though they are not yet ready to take the public into their confidence, a very fair outline of the plans has been obtained.

Some party or parties unnamed, said to represent great capital, from St. Paul or Minneapolis, have obtained



The Victor Narrows.  
A view of the proposed location of the mammoth dam, sketched from a photograph. The country in the distance will be submerged by the lake.

from the Hesperia Land and Water Company an option on the water right and dam site at Victor Narrows, on the line of the Southern California road, forty-five miles north of San Bernardino, and well into the Mojave Desert. The people who have this enterprise in hand proposed, according to the information obtained, to build in the Narrows a great dam, 171 feet high and from 75 to 150 feet long, between the huge granite precipices, which at this point form the walls of the cañon, through which flows the Mojave River. This structure, to be made of granite blocks from the adjacent hills, will dam the water of the river, and back it up so that it will cover a large area of desert in a basin inclosed by mountains, forming a great lake in the midst of surroundings of cactus and sage brush.

The reservoir to be thus formed will hold almost as much water as the water to be used in transforming the vast area of now useless lands lying below its level. A survey of the region has just been completed, and it is said that fully 250,000 acres can be irrigated from the great reservoir. This is all Government land, which can be obtained in the usual way by whomsoever wants it. The new water company intends to issue to prospective purchasers maps of the entire tract, showing the lines of irrigating ditches, and giving their data, charging 25 cents an acre for the same. Then the company will charge \$40 an acre for the water furnished, at the rate of one inch to five acres, agreeing to buy back whatever land the settlers care to dispose of for \$50 an acre. To the settlers who want to retain all the land the company proposes to give ten, twenty or thirty years' time for payment. As this information comes from an unofficial source it may not be as explicit as it might otherwise be, but the above is about the plan of procedure.

As the Southern California Railroad runs through the Narrows, and would, therefore, be submerged by the water of the dam, it will be necessary to remove the line of the road to another location a short distance westward, requiring the reconstruction of about eight miles of track. This the water company offer to pay for if the project is carried out.

It is said that the cost of the site, building of the dam and canal and reconstructing the railroad will not be far from \$1,500,000. The sum of nearly \$300,000 has already been expended in making surveys and procuring data for the use of the Eastern capitalists. It is expected that colonists from the East can be brought once to take up most of the land, which, under the magic power of water, can be made of wonderful fertility. The only Southern California man known to have connection with the company is Dr. Jarvis of Riverside, who is considered an expert on irrigation matters.

Judge R. M. Widney, of the University Bank, was seen at his private office by a Times reporter last evening and asked about the matter, for he, being president of also of the Hesperia Land and Water Company, would be able to give some information on the subject. Judge Widney was at first adverse to telling anything about it, or even admitting that there was any truth in the story, but finally consented to confirm it.

"It is true," said he, "we have given a ninety-day option on the land and dam site, but I don't know who it was amount to. It is proposed to build a dam in the Narrows about 171 feet high, and get water to irrigate about 250,000 acres. I don't know how much money is back of the scheme, or whether the projectors of it can carry it through. The plans are very ambitious and will call for a big expenditure of money. There is more to it even than you have heard. The lake that will be made by damming the river will cover a very large area. On the shore of this lake, at one of the best points for the purpose, and already selected, it is proposed to build a large sanatorium. There will be the health-giving desert air, tempered by the great sheet of water, which will add beauty to the landscape."

"FOR your stomach's sake" eat the purest and healthiest food. Guday's "Hex" Brand Extract of Beef is delicious and strengthening.

## A TOUGH TRIO.

Three "Bad" Men Who Will Probably Go to the Penitentiary.

The police courts were very quiet yesterday. A drunk or two, the conviction of the three hobos, Harcourt, Dwyer and Murphy, and the arraignment of Charley On, the shoplifter who was bound over for investigation by the grand jury on a charge of felony, based on a prior conviction of petit larceny, and the continuation until February 13 of the case against W. C. Dillingham for violation of the advertising ordinance completed the business coming up.

The case against Charley On is a peculiar one. The Celestial in question proves to be an incorrigible thief, and is useless even as a trusty around the County Jail, hence the officials of that institution are desirous to rid themselves of the nuisance, and prevailed upon the Prosecuting Attorney to bring the "previous conviction" clause into play, which was done, and with the effect noted.

The charges against Harcourt, Dwyer and Murphy were sifted to the bottom, and it was determined to give them a light sentence, according to the crime on which they were convicted, and to re-arrest them upon the termination of their sentence on a charge of burglary; additional evidence being secured in the mean time to insure conviction.

This trio, who were yesterday convicted of petty larceny for stealing a quantity of clothing from a clothes line on the premises of a Chinese laundry, were also it is now certain, the same parties who robbed a lodging-house on

## THE PSYCHICS.

Progress of the New Psychological Research Society.

The Psychological Research Society held an open meeting in St. Vincent building last evening, which was well attended, Judge Cheney presiding.

Miss Hasse, the secretary, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and gave an outline of the work proposed and placed in the hands of the committee.

Dr. Wise, chairman of the committee on spiritual phenomena, suggested a method of procedure for his committee, and invited members of the society interested in such phenomena to join it.

W. A. Spalding, chairman of the Committee on Physical Phenomena, outlined the work of his committee, and suggested its division into three sub-committees.

Judge Cheney followed with some interesting remarks on the general scope and objects of the society.

The committee will probably be formed and will begin their investigations this week. Those desiring to affiliate with either committee, or both, should report name and address to the secretary, Miss Hasse.

The next public meeting will be called and duly announced.

## LOST HIS FOOT.

A Southern Pacific Employee Crippled for Life.

M. Castillo, a young man in the employ of the Southern Pacific, met with a very serious accident, in which his right foot was partially cut off and the bones so injured that amputation of the entire member may have to be performed.

Castillo had gone to the San Fernando street depot, where the company's pay car was side tracked, and, after drawing his salary, boarded a switch engine to return to town. When between Second and Third streets, on Alameda, Castillo jumped off the engine, which was going at considerable speed, and slipping, had his foot caught in such a manner as to sever the outside half completely from the foot, saving his other foot only by rare presence of mind in throwing himself headlong away from the passing tender following the engine. Castillo was taken to the city receiving hospital, by the patrol wagon, on a stretcher, where Drs. Stewart, Cates and Bryant dressed the foot, when friends had the injured man removed to the Sisters' Hospital, where he now is, resting easily at last accounts.

## Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Ephraim S. Inman, a native of Ohio, 33 years of age, of Glendale, to Beatrice M. Eley, a native of England, 18 years of age, of this city.

Byron E. Street, a native of Ohio, 39 years of age, to Lora A. Martin, a native of Missouri, 25 years of age; both residents of Pomona.

Harry Marx, a native of New York, 22 years of age, of San Francisco, to Daisy Lucas, also a native of New York, 22 years of age, of New York.

William P. Carpenter, a native of North Carolina, 52 years of age, to Nancy Simmons, a native of Missouri, 52 years of age; both residents of Santa Monica.

E. Meyer, a native of France, 42 years of age, to Fannie Gerson, a native of California, 25 years of age; both residents of this city.

Henry Fry, a native of Ohio, 22 years of age, to May Toms, also a native of Ohio, 22 years of age, of this city.

Harold H. Lee, a native of Pennsylvania, 22 years of age, to Lily Walker, a native of California, 18 years of age; both residents of this city.

## Crucibles of Nurses.

Servants employed to look after the little folks are, as a rule, so anxious for their own pleasure that they frequently slap their charges into submission in order to be free to gossip with their confederates below stairs. This course of action usually takes place at bedtime, and of little "wide awake" is, according to the personal observation of our informant, speedily reduced to a condition of sobbing and sleep, owing to the employment of methods known only to the doings in the nursery are unknown to the mothers of the little dwellers therein! Motherhood is a far nobler office than social leadership, and the little souls commended to a mother's keeping are greater treasures than the diamonds that are the envy of all other women in that circle in which only the elect move. Therefore, these human jewels should be guarded with a constant and jealous eye, and their caretakers should be chosen with due regard to their mental and bodily welfare instead of selecting at random simply to get somebody who will be capable of keeping the children out of sight and hearing when company is around, by whatever means, fair or foul, they choose to employ.

The father has not yet shown up at police headquarters, nor has the other boy since.

Two ladies had called to see Oscar, with a view of adopting him, but were scared off by the alleged brother's story. Oscar neither affirms or denies the story, but he had traced him to a San Francisco Chief, saying: "Prosecuting witness left town, have nothing else to convict Rosa." Hence, all that was left for the Los Angeles officers to do was to release the fellow, and with him Crowley, alias Hood. They were brought out into the detective's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after some questioning, which elicited nothing of benefit to the officials, they were turned loose, after having their baggage, which had been secured as evidence, and which showed up their schemes so successfully, returned to them, when they, grips in hand, stepped out of the police station, and, after looking up and down the street and conferring with each other, started toward Broadway on a fast walk, evidently expecting re-arrest or interception of some sort, as they kept looking back suspiciously.

Although the telegraph wires were freely used by Chief Crowley, nothing could be discovered directly implicating Crowley, although ample evidence that he was a scoundrel was secured.

CONFIDENCE MEN RELEASED.

Nothing on Which to Hold Ross and Crowley.

Ross and Crowley, the confidence sharks, were yesterday released, and without delay took their departure for pastures new.

A telegram was received from Chief Crowley of San Francisco last Friday night, as noted in yesterday's Times, which said: "If you do not convict Ross, I will send for him." Yesterday about noon another dispatch came from San Francisco Chief, saying: "Prosecuting witness left town, have nothing else to convict Ross." Hence, all that was left for the Los Angeles officers to do was to release the fellow, and with him Crowley, alias Hood. They were brought out into the detective's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after some questioning, which elicited nothing of benefit to the officials, they were turned loose, after having their baggage, which had been secured as evidence, and which showed up their schemes so successfully, returned to them, when they, grips in hand, stepped out of the police station, and, after looking up and down the street and conferring with each other, started toward Broadway on a fast walk, evidently expecting re-arrest or interception of some sort, as they kept looking back suspiciously.

Although the telegraph wires were freely used by Chief Crowley, nothing could be discovered directly implicating Crowley, although ample evidence that he was a scoundrel was secured.

Bridge Work.

DENTIST!

Dr. L. E. Ford,

## Having a Good Time

Coronado Beach. The reasons are legion. Send for copy of "The Reasons why I Prefer Coronado Beach." This booklet tells you why the

Hotel del Coronado is the favorite watering place of the best class of eastern tourists who visit the Pacific Coast. It tells all about the peerless climate, the fishing, the shooting, the bathing, the large, new salt-water swimming tanks under glass roof, the drives, the excursions, and all about the diversions, sports, and the hotel. In short, it tells you what to do at Coronado Beach and how to do it.

from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, are sold for \$24.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 and \$3.50 rooms. Privilege of longer stay at \$3.00 per day.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 North Spring street. Tickets on sale at Santa Fe Station, 101 North Spring street, or at First-Street Station. All other points with legal railroad agents.

Address all communications to

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.

## AUCTION!

Saturday, Feb. 11, '93,

At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., a large consignment of

Furniture, Carpets, Etc., Including Bookcases, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Upholstered Parlor Furniture, Easy and Rattan Chairs and Rockers, two Square Pianos, Bed Lounges, Sofas, Pillows, Bedding, etc.

Matlock & Reed, 426 and 428 S. SPRING.

## Auction...

Fine Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, '93, at 10 a.m.,

The entire contents of the 8-room cottage on MISSION ROAD, third house north of Macy St., residence of Capt. Anderson. Comprising: one cheval set, one antique oak set, two ash sets, beds and bureaus, one mahogany folding bed, fine upholstered parlor furniture, divans and settees, easy chairs, rattan and willow chairs and rockers, one handsome carved oak ladies' writing desk, silk and lace curtains and portieres, one handsome carved oak extension table, dining-room and kitchen furniture, cooking stove and utensils, refrigerator, moquette and body Brussels carpets; also one solid oak pool table with fixtures, cost new \$750. Take Also street cars.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

## JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and complete treatment consisting of suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in lozenges and pills; a positive cure for external, internal, chronic, recent or hereditary piles. The remedy has never been known to fail. Suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with six boxes. To refund money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued by C. F. HEINEMAN, Druggist, Sole Agent, 222 North Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

IMPORTANT TO Orchardists and Vineyardists.

Nitrate of Soda is the most economical and effective fertilizer. A top dressing of this manure, in one or two applications during the spring, insures an increased yield of fruit. May be had in quantities to suit at lowest prices. Apply to

BAIRD & GUTHRIE & CO.'S AGENCY, Room 3, Baker Block.

PORTRAIT BUSTS

STATUES, ETC., in Plaster, Marble or Stone.

MAX REINHART, SCULPTOR, 1075 Mission St., San Francisco.

Two Highest Diplomas and Premiums.

Awarded at the Agricultural Fair, October, 1892.

(Did not receive Diplomas until quite recently; can now substantiate our claims.)

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

Clark's Cutaway Harrow!

The Reversible Harrow is Designed for Orchard Work.

Paris Panels, Watch and Locket Pictures, Ivorytypes, Swiss Panels, Sepia Portraits,

Satisfactory results obtained from the most difficult subjects. Medal and Diplomas received for superiority by the Photographers' Association of America.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

MATHEWS & BOSBYSHILL CO.,

120-122-124 S. Los Angeles st.

AT AUCTION!

On Orange, Bixel, Sixth and St. Paul streets,

Thursday, February 16,

At 10 O'clock, on the Grounds.

THESE lots are magnificently situated on elevated ground close to the Seventh-street Cable, and only ONE MILE FROM THE POSTOFFICE, just where every one wants them. No price is too high for the soil to the depth required and destroy all weeds and trash, thoroughly mixing them with the soil, thereby protecting the roots and retaining the moisture. We heartily recommend it to all fruit growers as being the most serviceable tool in the market. For price lists and circulars address

C. A. Sumner & Co., Auctioneers, 107 S. Broadway.

## Use Your Brains and Guess for

A BARREL OF MONEY

Only One Word to Guess. It's Easy!

London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring & Temple-sts.

Clark & Bryson, Successors to Clark & Humphreys,

Lumber Dealers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

YARDS—REDONDO and LOS ANGELES

Main Office: 1234 W. Second St., Burdick Block.

Pioneer Truck Co.

No. 3 MARKET ST.

Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 117.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE!

20% Reduction Sale

Will close in a few days. Don't miss this golden opportunity.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

For Designs, Cut, Finish, Fashion and Workmanship Unsurpassed.

PRICES TO MEET ALL BUYERS.

Suits from .....\$20 to \$45.

Pants from ..... 5 to 12

Overcoats from 18 to 35

At 34 South Spring-st., Los Angeles.

V. D. SIMMS, Manager.

HOTEL PALOMARES, POMONA, CAL.

Strictly First-class

Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

A quiet home for families and tourists. Situated on the main line Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems, 21 miles east of Los Angeles, 10 trains daily.

Elegantly furnished house of 10 large, sunny rooms. House surrounded with broad, sunny porches. Each room has heating facilities.

Cor. Spring and First-sts.

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Cor. Spring and First-sts.

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For Designs, Cut, Finish, Fashion and Workmanship Unsurpassed.

PRICES TO MEET ALL BUYERS.



# GENTLEMEN WE MUST HAVE MORE ROOM!

## Overcoats.

Within 60 days will be salted down by other houses into their camphorated graves until another season's resurrection; but as we detest camphor and and tar paper we will salt ours down upon the backs of our patrons at prices that'll astonish the oldest pioneer bargain-seeker in California.

**\$8.75**—At our store this week will do the same work as \$15.00 at other houses.  
**\$10.00**—Buys garments worth 50 per cent more and  
**\$13.75**—will make you the sole owner of the best garments ever sold in this State for a \$20-piece.

## Men's Stylish Suits.

**\$8.75**—Is very little money, but it will buy as good a double-breasted diagonal black Cheviot Suit as you'd pay \$13.50 to \$15.00 for elsewhere.  
**\$13.75**—Gives you your pick and choice of thousands of elegant tailors-made suits, worth \$22.50 and \$20.00. See 'em before buying and save at least 50 per cent.

## PRICES IN PANTS

Torn to Shreds This Week!

**\$1.65**—buys regular \$2.50 trousers.  
**\$2.45**—buys \$4.00 qualities, but room we must have, so grab 'em quick.  
**\$4.45**—gives you your freedom to make a selection from a thousand \$6.50 and \$7.00 imported Worsted Pants. DON'T WAIT, but buy now, or you'll miss the greatest "snap" on earth.

Boys' \$2.50 Suits

**\$1.25**

We could keep on all day enumerating deep cuts in prices, but suffice to say, come and see with your own eyes our unparalleled bargains—our fine goods and low prices will do the rest.

Bargains with a Big "B" This Week at Jacoby's.

## These are Imperative Orders from Our Builders

## SPRING GOODS

Daily arriving from the world's fashion centers are being piled ceiling high, but still the contractors cry out "You must give our men more room or we cannot put in your elevator and new fixtures for the second floor of your stores." We must lose money one way or another, either by lime, brick and mortar dust or else by the keen edge of the

## KNIFE

—OF—

## SLAUGHTER!

And this knife will this week be PLUNGED TO THE HILT INTO OUR FINE GOODS. And Our Word Goes on Record that no house or dealer on the Pacific Coast ever purchased Clothing, Hats, Shoes or Furnishing Goods either at Private Sale or Auction at such Ridiculously Low Prices as we shall name during the coming 6 days, and which will go thundering down the ages as the Greatest Slaughter Sale of full and fine lines of Fashionable Goods ever inaugurated in America. Dealers will watch the massacred with blanched cheeks and trembling limbs, and the most obstinate bargain-seekers will be purged of their skepticism, and the good news will be carried from one to another with a delirium of pleasure, and if You or any of Your Friends expend even as much as a Nickel elsewhere this week for Clothing, Hats, Shoes or Furnishing Goods, you'll surely throw away at least one-half your money.

This sale is a "snap" for the rich and a boon to the poor. Don't miss it if you would put money in your purse.

See the Wonderful Bargains Within Our Show Windows!

## Canes

We have no room for, so take one with every suit purchase, FREE—with our compliments.

The Loss Will

Be Great but the

Goods Must Go!

NIGHT ROBES take up too much room, so out they'll go at

**45c. Each**

Dealers about town sell 'em as a bargain for 75c.

## Trunks and Valises

Are too cumbersome to have around, some come and carry them away at less than market cost. They'll come in handy when you go to the Columbian Exposition.

## Hats

MUST GO!

They take up entirely too much floor space. We have thousands in stock where hundreds would suffice at this season of the year.

**75c for Your Choice**

Of hundreds worth \$2.00 to \$2.50, but as some have been slightly soiled by the workmen and we can't stop to count losses, help yourself to what there is of them for 75c.

The "Fedora" hat for gentlemen have been sold this season to "high rollers" by exclusive hatters, as high as \$5.00 each, but we have close 1 our eyes to cost or loss—so come and take your pick of ours for

**\$1.65**

Marsland & Co.'s \$4.00 and \$4.50 English Hats will go into our "great clearance sale" at

**\$2.45 Each.**

Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes!

Are always in demand, but the supply is great and they'll go quickly this week into cash at 35 to 50 per cent less money than such fine shoes can be bought for at any house within 2000 miles of Los Angeles.

Bargains with a Big "B" This Week at Jacoby's.

## BEAR IN MIND.

This great and losing "Clearance and Alteration Sale" is but for a short period, so don't miss the great values now being scattered broadcast to the masses.

*Jacoby Brothers*

## OUR GUARANTEE.

If you can duplicate our present Great and Bonafide Bargains Elsewhere within 40 to 50 per cent of our low and losing prices, bring us your purchases and get back your money.

WORLD BEATERS FOR GENUINE BARGAINS.

**128, 130, 132 and 134 NORTH SPRING STREET,**

The Largest and Most Bountifully Stocked Clothing, Hat and Shoe Establishment West of the Rockies.

## FOREIGN RAILROADS

Where There are Great Profits in Railroad.

Where Financiers are Content With Ten Per Cent. Dividends.

How Passenger Fares Go on the Lines in France.

Paying for Excess Baggage—Tipping the Sleeping Car Porters—A System That is Behind the American.

Contributed to The Times.

In France five-sixths of the railroads earn more than 10 per cent., and it is prebable that the other sixth, from which we have no report, earns as much.

I have just received from Paris the report of the earnings of the great railroads in France, and I also send you a clipping from a paper, printed on the other side of the Atlantic, containing an article from Herpath's Railway Journal, anent the earnings of the six principal railways of the French republic. Many Americans have the idea that Europeans are not very wide awake in money-making, and that they are especially dull in railroad matters. I think this article, appended from Herpath's Railway Journal, will show the contrary to be true in France.

When I think of all the pulling and hauling in the stock exchanges in New York and other American cities; when I think of the perpetual worry and fights of our Goulds, Vanderbilts and others, it, at first sight, seems as if the French way of promoting and running railroads was the right way.

There are those in our country who claim to be financial philosophers who say that the State should own the railroads, and run them in the interests of economy. There are others, who pose as philanthropists without any notion of finance, who say "the railroads ought

to be the property of the State and run solely for the interests of the people." Both of these classes may try to fortify themselves by the example of France.

The financiers mentioned will say the French way is the right way, because more than 10 per cent. is earned, whereas, in England, the average earnings are only 4 1/2 per cent. The philanthropists who want State control will say that the people are better served in the French style. But "things are not what they seem."

If the Government is to have absolute control of the railways it is supposed to be, like the postoffice, not for money-making, but for the direct benefit of the people. As to this, the contrary is true in France in comparison with the general policy of railroads in America and in England.

In France there are nearly twenty thousand miles of railway. Of this number of miles the State owns and operates about sixteen hundred miles, and minor companies throughout the republic own about forty-two hundred and fifty miles, while the remaining portion—13,150 miles in 1891—are owned by six great companies, viz.: the Northern, the Eastern, the Southern, the Western, the Orleans, and the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean. Although the State owns but 1600 miles, she controls the remaining 19,400 miles almost as absolutely as if she were the owner, and makes railroad property the most secure and remunerative to the few stockholders of any investments in France. French railroads are planned upon a scheme which provides for their ultimate acquisition by the government after a certain term, usually a ninety-nine years; and the State, furthermore, partitions off the whole country, and the lines are laid down by government decisions, so as to admit of no overlapping of rival systems. Therefore, throughout all France monopolies of districts have been granted for ninety-nine years; and, within its own district, each company works, and is bound to lay down a certain number of miles annually, the State lending assistance, and always having the option of purchase when the term of concession ends.

Now, what is the result of all this? It gives the stockholders (comparatively few) first-rate dividends. Take the six great companies already mentioned: Herpath's Journal says that in the financial year of 1891 the stockholders

of these six companies, on the share capital of \$293,978,910, received in dividends and interest no less than \$29,613,715, or a little more than 10 per cent.

This comprehensive system may ultimately be saving for the State, but the public loses all the advantage of competition. As an English authority recently said (and I can confirm it by a long personal experience): "The lines in France are not as well maintained, and are less frequent, and not so rapid as in England." In addition, the real hard laboring people in France, the day-laborers, mechanics, small shop-keepers and farmers, who travel in the third-class, have scant consideration. The third-class passenger cars in England are so good that many persons, able to pay a higher fare take a third-class ticket, so that, within a few years, many of the English railroads run but the first and third class. In France the third-class accommodation is far different.

Besides this want of accommodation for the humbler classes in France, there is little accommodation for all classes in the matter of baggage. In England and America you are permitted to take a large amount of baggage gratis. In France you are allowed only six pounds—altogether that must pay at express rates. An American generally carries a large amount of baggage, and the American woman usually wants her "Saratoga" with her. The result is, that, at the end of their six months' pay for the same amount of baggage as the American, the French traveler has to pay for an enormous sum. Some Americans traveling in France think that they can get around French railroad baggage laws by taking a valise as large as a small trunk into the railway compartment; but here another law meets them, for it defines that you cannot carry a valise, carpet-bag, or any other hand-baggage, that exceeds in length 19 inches, in breadth 9 inches, and in depth 8 inches.

The French railway fares are, at first sight, cheaper than with us, but when you consider prices of extra luggage and other extras, they are in reality higher. The average fare is, for first-class, 4 cents per mile; for the second 2 1/2 cents; for the third, 2 cents per mile. Now let us take a journey from Paris to Arles, that old Roman city of Southern France. The distance is 482 miles—the same distance as from Los

Angeles to San Francisco. By ordinary trains (for the "lightning express" trains don't stop at Arles) the fare is for first-class \$21.00, for second-class, \$14.95. This train does the 482 miles in 16 hours and 57 minutes, and compares well with the 10:40 p.m. train from Los Angeles to San Francisco, which runs over the same distance generally in 22 hours or a \$15 fare, plus \$2 for sleeping car and 50 cents for porter—total all \$17.50. But on the American line you get, in addition to a five hours' longer ride, a gratis transportation of 150 pounds of baggage, and have the accommodation of a sleeper, toilet arrangements, etc., etc. Now to the sum total of a first-class railroad fare \$21.00, the sum of \$6.85 for a *fautou* (an arm-chair sleeping arrangement, without sheets, blankets, etc.); or, if you can have a place in the *lits-salons* (a sleeping berth very inferior to a Pullman berth) you must pay for it the sum of \$4.50. Let us have, in all, to pay for your trip to Arles (the distance from Los Angeles to San Francisco) \$19.00 plus \$0.50 plus \$4.50 plus 50 cents, or a total of \$24.50. If you go by second class you pay for the same amount of baggage as above, \$4.50, and the total of \$18.85. I put down nothing for sleeper because there is no second-class sleeper, no wash basin, no water closet or other conveniences as in American second-class cars. If you want a sleeping-car class, you must go into a *lits-salons*, you must pay full first-class fare and all the extras already enumerated. So that it is easily seen that in price of railroad ticket and in accommodation the advantage is with American railroads.

The train from Paris to Arles, by considering takes 482 miles in twenty and twenty-one hours. But the great objective point on this great southern line, starting from Paris (the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean), which passes through Arles, is Mar-

seilles, and thus are linked together the two largest and most important cities of France—the metropolis, Paris, and the great commercial emporium, Marseilles. Hence it is that we find four of the swiftest railway trains in France, and also the largest railway fares. Only one class, the first, is taken by these swift trains. The distance from Paris to Marseilles is 580 miles, and the ordinary express trains, three in number, do it in seventeen and a half hours, but the trains known as "H," "A," "J" and "C" bowl over the 580 miles in respectively 14 hours 17 minutes, 14:41, 15:00 and 15:23. Train "H," you will see, covers about thirty-eight miles per hour, which is, as my friends, Messrs. Muir and Crawley, must admit, much faster than any Southern Pacific trains between the two most important cities of California. The ordinary first-class fare between Paris and Marseilles is \$10.6 (pay \$21.00, but by trains "H," "A," "J" and "C" the fare is about \$24.00, "H" is the swift "Nice express," so called, but is the favorite train of all Frenchmen and French women and foreigners (and their name is legion) who patronize the gambling tables of Monte Carlo, some ten miles beyond Nice. "H" and "J" are the only trains, out of eleven through trains daily from Paris to Marseilles, which have what they call a "restaurant car," and these two trains themselves are called *trains de luxe*. "H," "A" and "C" begin their journey from Paris invariably at night. Let us suppose an American wishes to go in great haste from Paris to Marseilles on a Friday in order to catch the regular Saturday steamer, the *Algiers*. He is going to a milder climate for the winter (though, by the way, that of Los Angeles is milder and better) and he has his 150 pounds of baggage. His railroad fare is \$24, his extra luggage is \$4.50, his *lits-salons* is \$9.50, and the porter 50 cents—total, \$28.50. Some steamers will, nowadays, take you first-class from New York to Liverpool for that price.

Throughout the whole of France there is the same uncompromising rigidity in prices. All the employees, from conductor down, are under a martinet system, with no accommodation in their looks, words and actions; and throughout the whole country there is no such thing as competition, no such thing as "cutting" rates. The stockholders, receiving

their more than 10 per cent. per annum, have no wish to modify the system, and (taking out the first decade as unproductive,) at the end of ninety years, after they have occupied their capital, their descendants can sell to the government at more than the par value. Such is the effect of state ownership of railways.

French Railway Property. [In the following reprinted article pounds sterling have been commuted into dollars.]

It may be interesting, says Herpath's Railway Journal of London, to afford a few particulars as to the position of the six great French railway companies—the Eastern, the Orleans, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, the Western, the Northern and the Southern—at the close of 1891. The aggregate amount of share capital nominally raised by these great companies at the date named was \$293,978,910. The capital, however, actually to be redeemed in respect of shares issued, stood at the close of 1891 at \$298,000,000 of which \$18,270,500 had been actually redeemed. The amount distributed in dividends and interest for 1891 upon the shares of the six companies was \$29,613,715, while the amount devoted to redemption purposes for the year was \$787,490. Still larger amounts had been raised by the six companies by obligations of small denominations. They had issued, between them to the close of 1891 no fewer than 88,621,100 obligations. The amount actually realized by the companies by their obligation issues to the close of 1891 was \$9,182,516.50; the whole capital to be redeemed in respect of the obligations issued was \$9,400,088,800. The amount of obligations actually redeemed to the close of 1891 was \$268,578,260. The amounts of interest paid by the six companies upon their obligations in 1891 was \$24,119,440, and the amount devoted to redemption purposes for the year was \$17,485,410. It will be seen that the aggregate capital raised by the six companies in shares and obligations amounted to the close of 1891 to \$2,276,995,860. We have restricted our review to the six great companies, because the State lines and the other local undertakings do not sustain a very great part in the French railway network. One circum-

stance which will not escape attention is the magnitude of the dividends paid by the six companies upon their share capital. To repeat a few of the figures which we have just given we may recall the fact that in the year 1891 \$293,978,910 of share capital received in dividends and interest no less than \$29,613,715, or a little more than 10 per cent. per annum. This was prima facie a remarkable result, reasonable investors in this country being undoubtedly satisfied if they can secure 4 or 5 per cent. upon the sums which they may place in railway stocks. But it must be remembered that French railway property reposes upon an altogether different basis to that which prevails in England. English railways are freehold property, and unless they are transferred upon the equitable terms to the State, they will accordingly remain forever in the hands of their present owners, their heirs, administrators and assigns. On the other hand, French railways are merely conceded to certain companies, which only enjoy a right of ownership for, say, ninety-nine years. At the end of these ninety-nine years the railways which the concessionary companies have made, will revert to the State and will be absolutely vested in it. In other words, French railway property may be said to be of a leasehold character, as opposed to the freehold arrangement in England. A leasehold arrangement is generally entered into rather thoughtlessly, as the expiration of the term over which it has to run appears such a very long way off. But it is none the less true that the years creep on, and the leasehold arrangement is found to run out more rapidly than had been anticipated. The French are certainly a very peculiar people, as the present generation of Frenchmen are being taxed excessively for railway purposes in order to place at the disposal of the State resources which may alleviate the taxation of their successors.

Hang Lee's Holiday Goods. Chinese and Japanese curios, silk dresses, hats, ladies' embroidered silk handkerchiefs, two for 25 cents. Manufacturers' "underwear" and "gent's" furnishing goods. Also an extensive line of new holiday goods at low prices. Call and inspect stock. No. 86 North Main street, near Plaza. HORSERADISH. Stephens, Mott Mar





## PASADENA.

## The Charity Ball a Brilliant Social Event.

The Poor Will Not Suffer—Other Happenings in the Social World—Matters Municipal—Personals and Brevities.

As had been predicted, the first annual charity ball given under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society at Hotel Green Friday night, proved to be one of the most notable social events of the season in Pasadena. It is safe to say that on no previous occasion, with the possible exception of the opening ball at the Raymond some years ago, has an assemblage of such magnitude and brilliancy, representing as it did, the cream of the society of Pasadena and vicinity, been brought together. The fact that the price of the tickets had been fixed at \$5 did not keep anybody away, but rather proved an additional attraction, affording as it did an excellent opportunity to combine pleasure with philanthropy. About one hundred and twenty-five tickets were sold, each admitting a lady and gentleman, and a conservative estimate places the attendance at 250.

The beautiful ball room of the hotel, which is almost without a peer, was ablaze with light, and odoriferous with the perfume of flowers—a fitting place for such a profusion of female loveliness and grace as assembled there between the hours of 8 and 9, under the escort of handsome and devoted members of the sterner sex. The floral decorations were simple, being confined to the stage and which were seated the members of Brockway's orchestra, which discoursed the best of music throughout the evening. Near the main entrance Miss Wagoner presented a program of a hand-painted programme of artistic and varied designs, which had been prepared by several of the well-known ladies of town. At the conclusion of the program the patronesses stood to welcome the guests. They were: Misses E. C. Bangs, M. A. Bartlett, C. W. Brown, F. C. Bolt, Jeanne G. Carr, A. M. Kyle, Mrs. T. C. Lowe, W. K. McGilvray, Andrew McNally, H. K. Macomber, A. R. Metcalfe, C. P. Morehouse, A. H. Palmer, J. H. Outhwaite, M. E. Senter, J. de Barth Shorb, A. G. Throop, F. H. Vallette, John Wadsworth, Gen. Wentworth, J. D. Wilde.

By 9 o'clock, when the dancing began, most of the guests had arrived, and for a time the crush was tremendous. In the main hall lemonade was served, while in the dining room supper was served throughout the evening. The dancing, which fully sustained the enviable reputation which Manager Holmes and his accomplished chef have attained in this direction.

No numerous were the guests that it would be well impossible to give a complete list of their names, nor does space allow for more than a brief mention of many rich and artistic gowns that were first brought before public notice on this occasion.

The affair proved a financial, as well as a social, success, and, although the accounts have not yet been adjusted, it is certain that several hundred dollars were cleared, which will be devoted to most efficient charity. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the following committee, upon whom devolved the management of the affair: Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Wagoner, Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, Mrs. F. F. Bowland, Mrs. Crispy, Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. P. C. Baker.

ANOTHER SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss Arline Valette very handsomely entertained a large number of her young gentlemen and lady friends to most agreeable evening, at the beautiful residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Valette, on East Colorado street.

The entertainment lasted from 3 until 8 o'clock, and it is safe to say that the hours sped only too quickly. The windows on the lower floor of the house were darkened and the spacious and handsomely fitted up interior was brilliantly illuminated with scores of gas jets, that shed their light down upon a surprising array of youth and beauty.

Each guest was provided with a dainty programme of sixteen dances. The rooms on the east side of the house were thrown together, forming ample space for the dancers, who were assisted by most graceful efforts by the music which Brockway's orchestra furnished. Between the hours of 8 and 9 an elaborate collation was served in the dining room, when the hour came for adjournment, the guests reluctantly took their departure, unanimous in the opinion that one of the happiest evenings in their social life had come to a close.

Those present were: Virginia Rowland, Edith Rowland, Emily Stanton, Lida Conner, Ruth Daggett, Helen Daggett, Emma Claypool, Angie Holmes, Franc Bolt, Lida Dalrymple, Altha McHenry, Tracy Cloud, Edith Rand, Annie Whitmore, Marion Armstrong, Rebecca Grinnell, Mary Grinnell, Louise Hays, Nellie Hays, Sarah Coleman, Maud Keyes, Anita Root, Grabel Lyman, Anna Reed, Florence Lyman, E. Hull, Bob Lyman, Frank Mulholland, Ver. Picher, Don McGilvray, Charlie Hovey, Charlie Coleman, Ray Connor, Arthur Dodworth, John Daggett, Roy McComber, Ed Gronewaldyke, Bob Rowan, Jack Craige, Volney Craige, Courtney Wilcox and Boche.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL MEASURE.

Several members of the City Council and City Attorney Arthur held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of passing an ordinance which shall be imposed in the various lines of business, on the business men of town, with a view to better protecting the local merchants against foreign peddlers, and at the same time will constitute an important contribution to the fund, which might possibly, in time, effect a reduction in the tax rate imposed on the great majority of our taxpayers. Some matter was given up to discussing the matter, and although no definite conclusion was reached, considerable progress was made in the way of agreeing upon the relative amounts of the license to be imposed in the various lines of business. It is understood that the members of the Council all favor the passage of such an ordinance, which will doubtless be drawn up and adopted some time in the near future.

THAT BICYCLE CLUB.

A number of cyclists having manifested a desire to see an organization of wheelmen here, a meeting has been called for 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at G. M. Kirk's headquarters, No. 181 East Colorado street, to discuss the matter. The object is mutual pleasure for club runs and to have an organization represent Pasadena in athletic sports here and elsewhere. There will be no initiation fee and no dues. If the proposed plan is carried out it is intended to arrange for some outdoor sports to be given on Washington's birthday.

PULPIT AND PEW.

Rev. Florence Kollock, the newly-elected assistant pastor of the Universalist Church, will preach this morning, and will assist at the evening service. Rev. Dr. Conner will assist at the morning service, and receive those who desire into church membership. The evening topic, "What Shall Be Done with the Boy?" will be read by Prof. Conant. At the Y.M.C.A. meeting at 8 o'clock this afternoon at Strong's Hall, Prof. N. N. Riddell, the well-known phenologist and lecturer, will deliver an address on "Character Building." A cordial invitation is extended to young men's attendance.

at the South Pasadena M.E. Church at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Mary P. Nind, a well-known missionary, will speak at the Tabernacle this evening.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church will be occupied this morning by Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of Philadelphia, who is stopping at the Raynolds.

A service will be held this morning at the new meeting-house of the religious society of Friends, corner of Villa street and Galena avenue, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

HE PEDDLED WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Michael Reider was up for trial before City Recorder Rose yesterday morning on the charge of peddling stationery without a license. The defendant was ably represented by J. G. Rossett and the case was tried before a jury of six men and a true whom City Attorney Arthur convinced that Michael was guilty, as a verdict was rendered to that effect. The punishment was fixed at a fine of \$5, which was paid.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Judge Enoch Knight was out from Los Angeles yesterday.

Novelities in dress goods and plaid silks at the Pasadena store.

English and baby outing flannels by the mile at the Bon Accord.

E. C. Webster is contemplating taking a business trip to Phoenix, Ariz., this week.

The giddy young man now adorns the top of his coat with the flaming poppy.

R. S. Baker, United States district attorney of Nebraska, was in town yesterday.

O. R. Johnson, a prominent lumberman of Racine, was in town yesterday accompanied by his wife.

Call and see 1893 Victor. Wheels, from \$25 to \$155. Safeties for rent. No. 181 East Colorado street.

It is probable that *Sold Pascha* will be sung in Pasadena by the Calhoun Opera Company on the evening of March 16.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church are arranging to give a supper in the church parlors next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Littlefield, who has spent the winter at Riverside, is in town for a few days' stay as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hull.

Stylish designs in satin, glorio, gingham, Poo Chow pongee, 4.4 percales, Irish lawns, satins and flannels at the Bon Accord.

Work has been begun on the new residence which H. T. Staats will erect on the corner of Colorado street and Worcester street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Phil Kearney Camp, Sons of Veterans, are arranging to give a dinner next Wednesday and Thursday at the Universalist Church vestry.

D. Wilde has purchased of W. D. McGilvray a valuable building lot on the corner of Orange Grove avenue and Grove street, where he will erect a handsome residence.

Invitations are out for a ball to be given on the evening of February 27 at Morgan Hall by Pasadena Council, Order of Chosen Friends. The committee in charge is composed of Messrs. C. W. Herr, J. C. Walker and E. J. Fank.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude E. Hill of Orange Grove avenue to Edmund Reinhold French of Washington, D. C. Miss Hill will complete her studies at Mrs. Caswell's academy after which she will go Chicago as the guest of Mrs. Daniel French during the winter of 1893.

Old Olofin was the first Swedish dialect play that has been given in Pasadena. It met with an instantaneous success. Good things are always imitated, and now we shall likely have of other Swedish dialect plays, but as "Olo" was first in time we may expect that it will continue to be first in excellence. It is soon to be presented in city with a cast of phenomenal excellence.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Proceedings of the Supervisors—Notes and Personals.

The Supervisors met Tuesday, February 7, with a full attendance. The Targemal water right was granted permission to lay a pipe line along the foothills. A liquor license was granted, and viewers of roads appointed to report March 4 in the Steward, Valenzuela and Corvelli roads. The County Hospital is to have a drug-room established in the building. The salary of the county stock inspector was reduced from \$80 per month to \$70. Cemetery lots were granted, and others taken into consideration. As before mentioned in this correspondence, the Sunday closing ordinance was passed, to take effect December 1, 1893, at which time the licenses of the saloons would have expired.

A. L. Holson has been visiting friends in Ventura.

During the recent storm the mud became so heavy that, in its usual trip to the depot, the Santa Clara House bus got caught in the mud between Main and Polli streets, and broke its tongue in the process of extrication.

The rainfall of the last storm amounted to 2.18 inches, making a total for Ventura of 14.84 inches for the season.

Judgment was rendered in the Superior Court in the case of G. W. Chrisman et al. vs. John Rice, in favor of plaintiff, for the amount prayed for in the complaint, which was \$305.48 and costs. Sheriff Walker was allowed \$33 per day for care of the store of Sol Colon, insolvent.

A large audience, composed of Ventura's society people, and also many from Santa Paula and outside places, greeted the Turkish Bath theatrical company last night. All were well pleased, but it is to be hoped that the interesting citizens will agitate the subject of a suitable opera-house. Union Hall will do very well for public meetings, etc., but the stage is too small to allow for the use of machinery, while the "make-up" of the actors is too apparent to the audience. The acoustics are also extremely faulty. The only remedy is a brand new hall built for the purpose, which could also be used for "campaign time," or any occasion demanding suitable accommodations for audiences and speakers.

F. A. Foster has sold forty acres of land near Santa Paula to M. D. Teague, which he will set out to lemons. Consideration about \$10,000.

A. C. Harrison of Santa Paula has been appointed deputy supervisor.

Beans are being sold at 3 cents per pound. A sale of 35,000 sacks was consummated last week at about that price.

STAGE MARRIAGE IN REALISM.

Frank C. Thompson of San Francisco, leading man at the Park Theater, will be married to Miss Alma Shyrmer, of the same company, during the performance on Wednesday, February 22. The play will be *The Streets of New York*. Henry R. Westphor of London, England, will be best man, and Miss Anita Fallon of San Francisco will be chief bridesmaid.

DIED.

GOLDSTEIN—In this city, February 11, Samuel Goldstein, formerly of New York, aged 30 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, February 13, 1893, at 2 p.m., from the undertaking parlors of Orr & Sutcliff, No. 147 North Main street.

CAMPBELL—Eliza W. Campbell, wife of Dr. L. S. Campbell, late of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday at 10 a.m. at the residence of her son, W. D. Campbell, 739 S. Flower street.

BROWN—In this city, at his residence on Portland street, near Adams, on the 10th inst., Thomas B. Brown, a native of Washington, D. C., aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Episcopal Church at 2 p.m. today. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BROWN—Thomas B. Brown will be buried from St. John's church, corner Adams and Figueroa streets, today at 2 p.m.

Rev. William McDonald, D.D., will preach

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## Another Organization for the Development of Water.

The Good Effects of the Recent Rainstorm—Another Burns Night at Riverside—No Saloon for Redlands—Personals.

## SAN BERNARDINO.

There seems to be no lack of organizations for the development of water in this region, and the ground must of necessity be covered pretty soon. Another company put in its appearance yesterday when the East Highlands Water Company filed papers of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000, its place of business at East Highlands, and its object to acquire and own water, water rights and water privileges, and to develop water and water rights, lay and operate pipes, ditches and flumes, own and cultivate lands, etc. The directors consist of B. F. Edwards, East Highlands; J. W. Hamilton, East Highlands; O. W. Harris, Redlands; H. Conner, San Bernardino; F. E. Brown, Redlands. There is \$10,000 paid-up capital in stock purchased, each of the above persons having taken ten shares of \$100 each, and J. S. Edwards of Redlands, who shares. The company is thought to own some fine water privileges.

At the meeting of the County Supervisors yesterday the bids for furnishing the county offices with stationery were discussed. The two firms of L. G. Allen and Barnum & Grow of this city presented bids very much alike, and there was a sharp contest to secure the contract, attorneys being employed to assist in presenting the matter to the board.

BIDS FOR STATIONERY.

A. J. Pelter is being talked of as a likely candidate for the office of City Recorder at the spring election.

Funeral services will be held in Bethel Congregational Church this morning for Mrs. Grace W. Muscott.

John Reed is the only Republican yet prominently in the race for candidate for city marshal of San Bernardino.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church held a meeting yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the fair.

J. Irwin West is back from the East and expresses himself as being pleased to find himself out of the region of blizzards again.

The funeral services of Mrs. Eliza J. Hoar were held at her late residence, corner of Seventh and G streets, yesterday afternoon.

J. J. Vaughn of Sanseville brought in sixteen coyote scalps yesterday, costing the county \$80. This is the county bid without reason.

S. H. Slaughter is making herculean efforts to interest San Bernardino in ramie culture and the manufacture of textile fabrics from the plant.

The case of Ida R. Gould vs. William H. Gould, application for divorce on the grounds of failure to provide, was granted yesterday without alimony.

Minnie L. Van Gorder has instituted proceedings for divorce from her husband, Walter E. Van Gorder, and restoration of her maiden name. Cause for proceedings, desertion.

Perry Tompkins, a graduate of the University of California, and last year's teacher in the Mt. Vernon school in this city, has been elected teacher of literature and mathematics in the Santa Rosa High school, and departed for his new field of labor.

RIVERSIDE.

The rainstorm seems to be over for the present, and the orange-growers are preparing to pick in earnest. The leaves and fruit were nicely washed by the rain, and the orchards present the most beautiful appearance they have this season. Within a very short time the fruit will be ready for the market, and the growers will be able to remove to market the beauty, and it will be another year before another opportunity will be afforded to see an orange grower pick his fruit with a producer of the golden globe.

BOX SPRINGS WATER DEVELOPMENT.

The Riverside Heights Irrigation District began work yesterday upon the tunnel at Box Springs for the development of water for the new district. As the development of water is the first step in the project, yet something of an experiment, the progress of the work will be watched with interest. It is to be hoped that the district will bring some excellent land under water.

ANOTHER BURNS NIGHT.

At the Glenwood parlors on Friday night the East Riverside Literary Society repeated the exercises of the meeting entitled, "A Night With Burns." The principal paper of the evening was an descriptive of the times and genius of Burns, by Jamie Boyd, a native of that region in which Burns was born, and an enthusiastic admirer of Burns. The paper was interspersed with readings from Burns by Mr. Boyd and others. Prof. Eli R. Brown also presented a short paper on Burns.

THE WEALTH OF WEENESS.

The rainfall during the spell of wet weather of the past two weeks was 4.27 inches, distributed as follows: January 29, .02 of an inch; 30th, 1.74 inches; 31st, .02 of an inch; February 1st, .23 of an inch; 2d, .22 of an inch; 3d, .34 of an inch; 4th, .09 of an inch; 5th, 1.58 inches. The rainfall prior to January was 2.14 inches, making for the season's precipitation 4.41 inches. This is thought to be sufficient to insure a good crop of barley without further rain.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

Matthew Gage is back from his trip to San Francisco.

H. D. Cox and wife left yesterday for a visit to San Diego.

B. A. Hopkins and wife of Denver, Colo., are guests at the Rowell.

G. N. Storke and family of Grundy, Iowa, are visiting friends in Riverside.

A Bauer of Chicago has joined his wife in this city for a visit with N. S. Hawes and family.

G. A. Pudicker is soon to build a fine house and barn at West Riverside at a cost of about \$6000.

Mrs. W. W. Bowers, who has been spending the winter at the Arlington, returned yesterday to San Diego.

Rev. H. B. Gage will read an important paper at the meeting of the Ministerial Union at Arlington on Monday.

Rev. D. H. Gilien, formerly in charge of a church in this city, stopped here with his bride while on his wedding tour.

A. J. Woodgood, wife and daughter and W. J. McIntyre and family departed for Los Angeles yesterday on a visit.

The Riverside wheelmen are making preparations for another road race, the date for the purpose of considering the bids and letting the contract for the outfall sewer and the Water Street and Orange street extensions. There were ten bids

submitted, covering the details of the work from several standpoints, and the comparative table was quite an extensive affair. All the bids were much below the estimated cost of the work, and yet there was quite a range in the prices in several particulars. The lowest bid for the work completed was made by Arthur S. Hedges of the Pacific Clay Company of Los Angeles, and to him was awarded the contract. The completion of this work will make the sewer system now in the city available for use, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

NO SALOON.

It now looks as though there will be no real, open licensed saloon in this city after all—at least not for some time. A license was granted by the city to Anderson & Beam of Riverside to conduct such a business here, but the efficient work of those opposed to saloons, in getting petitions against it signed by the citizens, and the high rate of license and many restrictions drawn about the business, have caused the applicants for the saloon license to withdraw from the field. In the mean time, the dens have it.

SANTA ANA.

A very pleasant reception was given at the residence of Mrs. E. D. Cooke on East First street, Friday evening, in honor of Mrs. Cooke's daughter, Mrs. Charles Holden of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Cooke and Miss Cooke were assisted by Mrs. J. H. Billingsley, Misses Nell Frazier, Ruby Stone, Laura Warner and Amy Dye.

The parlors were decorated with pepper boughs, palms, smilax, calla lilies and roses, while the dining-room was festooned with smilax and adorned with violets. Dainty refreshments were served to the hundred or more guests present, and a most enjoyable afternoon was experienced by all.

WILL ENTER THE FREE-FOR-ALL.

Tom Morris, the Orange county peat-land sprayer who has twice defeated the seventy-five yards foot racer of the world, James Quirk of Canada, has concluded to enter the free-for-all 100-yards race in Chicago either in July or August. Morris has sent a draft for his entry fee to the entrance fee, and will leave himself for the Windy City up by the lakes some time in June. The entrance fee is \$200, and as it is expected that there will be a score or more entries, the purse is likely to be quite handsome. Morris is confident he can win the purse, and many of his friends here are just as sure that he is the fastest foot racer in the world.

THE CANNERY ENTERPRISE.

"I don't see why that cannery project will not be a go," said a representative citizen to the TIMES representative yesterday.

Tom Morris, the Orange county peat-land sprayer who has twice defeated the seventy-five yards foot racer of the world, James Quirk of Canada, has concluded to enter the free-for-all 100-yards race in Chicago either in July or August. Morris has sent a draft for his entry fee to the entrance fee, and will leave himself for the Windy City up by the lakes some time in June. The entrance fee is \$200, and as it is expected that there will be a score or more entries, the purse is likely to be quite handsome. Morris is confident he can win the purse, and many of his friends here are just as sure that he is the fastest foot racer in the world.

THE CANNERY ENTERPRISE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS—A Pleasant Reception—The River Again Within Its Banks.

A very pleasant reception was given at the residence of Mrs. E. D. Cooke on East First street, Friday evening, in honor of Mrs. Cooke's daughter, Mrs. Charles Holden of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Cooke and Miss Cooke were assisted by Mrs. J. H. Billingsley, Misses Nell Frazier, Ruby Stone, Laura Warner and Amy Dye.

The parlors were decorated with pepper boughs, palms, smilax, calla lilies and roses, while the dining-room was festooned with smilax and adorned with violets. Dainty refreshments were served to the hundred or more guests present, and a most enjoyable afternoon was experienced by all.

WILL ENTER THE FREE-FOR-ALL.

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THE CANNERY ENTERPRISE.

"I don't see why that cannery project will not be a go," said a representative citizen to the TIMES representative yesterday.

If the town of Orange can raise a bonus of \$1000 for a cannery there, and stand off Anaheim \$400,000 over for a cooperative beet sugar factory, it does look as though there should be no trouble what ever in raising a small amount like \$2000 or \$2500 for a cannery here. There need be no anxiety about getting thoroughly responsible experienced cannery men to take hold of the enterprise if the citizens here will manifest their good faith in the matter by raising a moderate fund to start the starting of the factory. I have already clipped the article from the TIMES first mentioning the matter of raising a fund to apply in the establishment of a factory and sent it East to an acquaintance of mine, who is acquainted with several experienced cannery men, and perhaps others have done the same thing, so that I have no fears but what experienced and competent men will be found to go ahead with the enterprise by the time the citizens have done their part."

Interest in the establishment of this beet sugar factory is growing, and in a probability a public meeting will be held in the near future, at which the necessary steps will be taken to secure the factory.

CHINA WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. H. celebrated their twentieth anniversary last evening at their residence in Westminster. Mr. Kieffer moved to Westminster in 1874, and erected the first dwelling on the present town site. He is one of the town's most substantial and valuable citizens. The celebration last evening was most enjoyable, and was participated in by the large circle of family relations and friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kieffer seemed as young as the day they were married, and as pleasant as any of their guests. They were the recipients of many useful and ornamental presents.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

W. S. Spencer and wife, of Los Angeles, were in Santa Ana yesterday.

Miss Hattie Baker of the Standard visited in Los Angeles yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. Rees and child of The Needles are visiting Mrs. Will McKee of this city.

H. B. Keeler, a prominent railroad man of Santa Ana, was in Santa Ana yesterday.

A number of Santa Anas attended the masquerade ball in Fullerton Friday night.

E. P. Penrod and wife of Nevada are in Santa Ana, visiting friends and relatives.

There was preaching and revival services at the Main Street Methodist Church last evening.

There are eleven prisoners in the County Jail, but eight of this number will be liberated on parole.

An even dozen deeds, mortgages and certificates were filed for record with the County Recorder yesterday.

A surprise party was given Miss Leonora Deck, at the residence of Mrs. L. Deck, on Portland street, Friday evening.

C. Chandler and family of Hiawatha, Kan., are in the city with a view of making California their future home.

Prof. M. Manley is visiting in San Diego. Where he will look for a few good investments in inside city property.

From the crowded condition of Fourth Street yesterday the old inhabitant was reminded of the palm trees of the boom.

The Ministerial association will hold its regular meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the M. E. Church, South.

Strange to say, the recent storm did not materially raise the water in Santiago Park, but it made the Santa Ana River boom.

The various churches of the city have announced interesting subjects from which their pastors will preach this morning, and also this evening.

Watts & West, sold Charles Bemis's two stallions, Gibraltar and Bureau, to E. T. Garlock of Tehachapi. Both horses were shipped yesterday.

M. J. Bundy, H. Matthews, Esq., W. H. Gaines, L. E. Kieffer and L. B. Young were visitors to the county seat of Los Angeles county yesterday.

The Santa Ana River is again within its banks, and the water is being rapidly drained off the country in the vicinity of Newport. So far no material damage has been done by the overflow.

The following additions were made to the Orange county World's Fair exhibit yesterday: One sack of prunes, R. H. Coffey, Fullerton; one sack large yellow corn, Archie McFadden, Santa Ana.

Col. E. E. Edwards has sold his cottage on East Fourth street to the city of Los Angeles. The Colonel and family contemplate moving to Los Angeles, at which place they will make their future residence.

M. M. Dungan has donated several beans to the Orange county World's Fair exhibit, the largest of which measures two and one-quarter inches in width, one and one-eighth inches in diameter, and nine and one-half inches in length. It is a Florida variety, and is used only for stock.

Manager Joplin of the Orange county World's Fair exhibit has a few pumpkin seeds of the large variety, which may be secured by farmers who are desirous of trying their luck in raising a few sample pumpkins for the World's Fair. The seed may be secured at Bundy's store.

It is rumored that George W. Frame, an experienced newspaper man of Los Angeles, who has been in Santa Ana for several days representing











aguous stand against the fads which have disabled a national school system by its wrong application, is sufficient excuse for the partial digression made from World's Fair news.

Mrs. Theodore Thomas has invited the Ladies' Musical, an amateur club of Harrisburg, Pa., to take part in the musical exercises held in the Woman's building during the exposition. The women of this section of Pennsylvania present to Mrs. Potter Palmer, for her use at the dedication, a table made of pieces of historic wood—one piece is from the old ship Constitution, others represent Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, the yoke of Liberty Bell, the house where the first American flag was made, and other historical objects.

Panels for the Woman's building are being constructed in Paris. One of the figures will be done by Mme. Memminger, and the other by Mme. Caspey. The women of Chicago are justly proud of one of their number on her way to her new home in California. Miss Florence Kollock, formerly pastor of the Englewood Universalist Church, Chicago, is now on her way to California, to be the associate pastor of Rev. E. L. Conger, of the Church of the Pastors. Though she declined presentation at Queen Victoria's court, she shared the hospitalities of the aristocratic and of the poor, and is more American, if possible, than before. With a bicycle she traveled the lake region of England, and studied the politics of the kingdom at first hand with lords and peasants. After travel on the Continent, she spent a month studying the English University system. In the London University, Gresham College and the British Museum she made herself acquainted, as far as possible, with the Orient. Those who are near her field of work are to be congratulated.

MARY L. SHERMAN.

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

**The Man Who Wears the Ties.**  
I feel sad compassion for the man along the road,  
For I do not know the sorrow that he carries with his load.  
He may be some erring son, whose bitter longing homeward flies;  
Remorse may fill the bosom of the man who wears the ties.

When the dreary night comes on, and in a shelter rude and bleak,  
He huddles with homeless comrades, viler far than tongue can speak.  
When he draws his ragged blanket up to hide his bleary eyes,  
He may think of boyhood pleasures then, this man who wears the ties.

When the sighing winds are toying with his rusty, matted hair,  
Which lies upon his grimy brow, once baby-white and fair,  
He may dream it is an angel, with his mother's form and glances,  
In prayer above her darling boy—the man who wears the ties.

And perchance a passing cloud may drop a tear upon his face,  
And waken him from such a dream, to see his own disgrace,  
And perchance the tears unbidden come, and so the beggar cries,  
Could you feel no throbs of pity, for the man who wears the ties?

God help us all and keep us in the straight and narrow path,  
To deal with all in charity, nor visit sin with wrath and hate.  
And aid us all to turn our brother's face toward the skies,  
God knows he needs a helping hand, this man who wears the ties.

When a man has started downward, every hand is raised to steady him;  
Every ray of hope is smothered by a pall of blackest night;  
No one knows the hopeless struggle, save the man who wears the ties;  
And falls; and then we know him as the man who wears the ties.

**Alfred I. Townsend.**  
Fill me the goblet again,  
Perish the past and its sorrow;  
In the ringing and clashing and contact of arms  
In the clangorous joy of the battle's alarms,  
In fury and frenzy and dark desolation  
In the smoke and the flow of the blood of a nation  
I will conquer and win on the morrow;  
Fill me the goblet again,  
I quaff to my lady of pain.

Fill me the cup to the brim,  
Sing me your love and sweetest;  
In the agonized joy of the nightingale singing  
In the melody notes of the Angelus ringing  
In passionate dirges to some loved one dead,  
In pangs triumphant of love reunited,  
I will conquer or die; it is meetest.  
Fill me the cup to the brim,  
To folly a health and a hymn.

Fill me the beaker with wine  
Crushed from the grapes of the gods;  
In the light and the lore of the land and the lotus,  
In fathomless space where infinities float us,  
In ascending the mountain whose peaks kiss the heaven,  
Where the clouds and the doubts and the darkness are riven,  
I will conquer or die; it is meetest.  
Fill me the beaker with wine,  
The bay of the victor is mine.

She filled me the goblet again  
With pain and regret to the brim;  
I tasted the bitterness deepening sorrow,  
I knew that my sighs would be tears on the morrow,  
And warfare and science and song unavailing  
My soul on the Stygian tide would be sailing  
In the boat with the dead and with him,  
She filled me the goblet again,  
With the deadliest potion of pain.

Fill me the beaker no more,  
Dash down your vintage of death,  
For all that is woe to the spirit believing  
And all that is hate to deceived and deceiving  
And passions that burn and demons that sever  
And murdered desires that curse and forever  
Are less of your vintage of death,  
Fill me the beaker no more;  
Faith in fruition is o'er.

She filled me the goblet again  
And pressed it with love and a kiss,  
Oh, joy and delight and ineffable yearning,  
Oh, lethe and life of regret unreturning,  
And Helen is chief of the joys that are mortal,  
And Love is the all and the only immortal,  
Creator, Redeemer and bliss,  
Yes fill me the goblet again,  
Love is a poem of pain.

J. MACRAE.

**Los Angeles, February, 1893.**  
A Woman's Woe.  
They strolled together down the lane,  
Wherein the moonbeam lingers;  
She tries his boldness to restrain—  
He clasps her fairy fingers.

Then many tones are softly heard:  
There's no one near to spy me;  
So good a chance can't be deferred—  
A kiss you'll not deny me.

Her bright eyes flashed, she tossed her chin;  
"How dare you, sir, thus task me,  
I surely feel 'twould be a sin  
And shame for you to ask me."

M.

**Evidently an Impostor.**  
(Chicago Tribune.)  
Barkeeper (in a whisper.) Keep your eye on that man.  
Proprietor. What's the matter with him?  
Barkeeper. He claims to be a special policeman. And he's ordered plain eggnog.

**A Drug on the Market.**  
(Boston Globe.)  
A few years ago King Kalakaua offered his throne for \$200,000,000. Now the United States can have his whole kingdom for nothing. The market price of thrones has evidently gone down.



OUT WALKING.

Little bee, O shining-winged little bee,  
I wonder if ever you laugh like me!  
Saffling away on the clear, sunny air;  
Up toward the sky and everywhere—  
Say, what do you see?

Butterflies, butterflies, yellow as gold,  
Floating like blossoms above the wild  
wood.  
Out in the morning as soon as 'tis day,  
How is it you never lose your bright way,  
Please tell me, I pray.

O happy birds! bubbling over with song,  
Your breasts like a spring which gushes  
at morn  
Fresh from the earth and runs singing  
away.  
In the form of a brook, silver-tongued as  
the May.

Do the days seem long?  
O crickets, a-hide in the grasses green,  
Chirping behind your emerald screen;  
Gay little crickets, your lives must be glad,  
Never, I'm sure, any sorrow you've had.  
Are you sad?

High diddle, diddle! high diddle dee!  
Why, Mr. Toad, are you blinking at me?  
I'm out for a walk and was looking to know  
If I could go safely the path which you  
go.  
Or will you hurt me?

Oh no, Mr. Toad, I do not delight  
In hurting the helpless—you've as much  
right  
To the way as myself; I never forget  
That you made us both, and often we've  
met;  
Go on, and good night.  
E. A. O.

**Yosemite.**  
I told you last week something of the  
wonderful beauty and grandeur of  
Yosemite, of all the valleys in the whole  
wide world the fullest of wonders and  
of beauty.

The Sierra Nevada has been called  
"the Alps of California," and well they  
merit the name, as some of their peaks  
are covered with perpetual snows and  
hide their heads among the clouds.  
How this wonderful valley, lying in the  
very heart of this mountain world, was  
formed, geologists—those who study the  
formation of the earth, and who read its  
history in its rocky strata—are not fully  
agreed, but I. D. Whitney, an eminent  
geologist, thinks that it was caused,  
ages ago, by the "bottom of the valley  
sinking down to an unknown depth,"  
leaving its great rocky walls uplifted,  
some of them rising more than a mile  
above the valley's floor.

But when you today a little more  
of Mirror Lake, of which I wrote last  
week, if you could see what I saw  
there, more than fourteen years ago, I  
am sure that you would enjoy it more  
than all the fireworks that you ever  
witnessed.

It was in the summer of 1878 that I  
was visiting the valley. One evening  
our party received an invitation from  
the gentleman who lived in the pretty  
cottage upon the border of Mirror Lake  
to be present at a grand illumination of  
the lake, an invitation which we were  
very glad to accept.

The moon was up as we left our camp,  
its light falling in floods of silver on  
meadow and river, while the peaks to  
the east stood in somber shadows, and  
the northern walls of the valley were  
but just tipped by its light. We rode  
up the banks of the Merced in a path-  
way of moonbeams. It was fine in the  
saddle on such a night as that, and my  
spirited bronco cantered gaily as if he  
enjoyed it as much as myself. But by  
and by we left the moonbeams behind  
us, entered a dark and rocky shadow,  
at the entrance to the Tenaya  
Canyon the colossal walls of the Half  
Dome loomed far skyward between us  
and the moon's light. All the vale was  
in shadow, only far overhead the granite  
face of The Watching Eye, and the  
round North Dome were silvered and  
fretted by the moonbeams.

Beautiful Mirror Lake lay in dark-  
ness, brightened only by the starlight  
or as the gilded top of Mt. Watkins or  
the glowing crest of Cloud's Rest  
showed faint reflections through the  
darkness, and as from the balcony over-  
hanging the lake, lit up by a long  
line of Chinese lanterns, and the many  
lights from the windows of the cottage,  
were sent out glimmers and arrows of  
light over its beautiful surface.

That was a gay and happy party gathered  
from the hotels and elsewhere in  
the valley, and as from the balcony over-  
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Hardly a leaf stirred, and the domes  
looked like tall shadows stretched to  
the sky. Not a sound to break the still-  
ness, for the busy life of the city was  
far off.

But the merry times for the young  
folks were not all over. At 10 o'clock  
they gathered on the wide balcony, and  
such a gay dance as they had while the  
tall granite crest of The Watching Eye  
was above them, and the silver waters  
of the lake reflected their motions  
wherever the lights gleamed.

It was a picture that I can never for-  
get, and I can recall its beauty as if it  
were but yesterday. If you want a hol-  
iday, children, and your parents can  
take you there, go, whenever you come,  
to the Yosemite. There is no place like  
it, none so full of beauty and sublimity.

I remember the days when I was  
there and had my hammock suspended  
from the boughs of the cedars that  
grew on the banks of the Merced. I  
could look out over the valley, the cool,  
clear water, fed all the summer by the  
snows of the Sierras, and filled with  
speckled trout, and I could see the  
golden sands of the river's bed lying far  
below the surface, for, though the river  
was deep and its current swift, its wa-  
ters were so clear as crystal; and all  
about me were the wonderful heights  
of the valley, its domes and spires  
and columns, carved out of the solid  
rock. I have climbed its dizzy trails,  
going up and up, as if into the very  
skies; I have looked down from its lofty  
heights, so far above the valley that the  
rattle looked like mere specks upon  
its bed. I have seen it at sunrise, when  
a million birds were singing for joy  
within its trees, and at noon, when the  
sunlight was reflected from its rocky  
walls; and at night—how beautiful it  
was in the full moonlight with the stars  
above it and the music of its water-  
falls sounding everywhere; and I have  
seen the rainbows spanning its falls,  
and have crept under the rocky lip of  
Yosemite Falls, behind its curtain of  
waters, and everywhere I found gran-  
deur such as I am sure my children  
would love to see. I do wonder that  
the Indians lived in it and dreamed  
that the Great Spirit dwelt somewhere  
near it, and that the happy hunting  
grounds of the blest could not be far  
away.  
E. A. ORIS.

## MOUNTING A MOOSE.

**How a Taxidermist Prepares a Specimen for Exhibition.**

**The Difference Between a Stuffed and a Mounted Animal Described by Clarence E. Edwards.**

*Contributed to The Times.*  
There is a current belief among people  
in general, and boys in particular,  
that a "stuffed" animal is prepared in  
some mysterious way by injecting a  
liquid into the flesh, which hardens it  
and thus, by a process of embalming,  
makes the mounted specimen—or else  
that the dried skin is simply filled with

he completes it, so the taxidermist must  
try on the skin to see if the body will  
fit into it. The skin is soft and pliable,  
and is drawn over the unfinished statue  
and pinned in place until it is seen  
whether it fits everywhere, and then the  
measurements are compared with  
those taken from the dead animal. If  
the work has been well done, the  
statue just fills the skin at every point.  
The skin is now removed and the finish-  
ing touches are given to the statue of  
the moose. Of course the body must be  
smooth that there will be nothing about  
the finished specimen to indicate that  
it is filled with excelsior and strings,  
covering a body of iron and wood. In a  
big tub close at hand is a mass of mod-  
eling clay, and easily handled, and with  
both hands this is applied to the statue  
and rubbed over the whole body until  
it becomes smooth, and looks, in fact  
very like a freshly skinned moose.  
(Fig. 4.)

This part of the work must be done  
rapidly, for the clay hardens quickly,  
and there will be much trouble getting  
the skin on nicely unless it is done while  
the clay is wet and soft. So, as soon as  
the coating of moist clay is on, the skin  
is again drawn over the statue and  
pulled in shape, the sides smoothed and  
the muscles made to stand out just as  
they do in the live animal.

All the measurements are now ver-  
ified, and then the work of sewing the  
skin begins, as shown in Fig. 5.  
The hoofs, which have already been  
prepared, are now placed in position.  
Glass eyes are painted exactly like the  
eyes of the living animal, as described  
in the notes taken in the woods. The  
nostrils are filled with paper mache  
and shaped precisely like the nostrils of  
the living animal. The gums and lips  
are brought into shape, and then a  
touch of paint here and there about the  
nose and mouth finishes the work, and  
we have the mounted moose completed  
as in Fig. 6.

It does not take long to tell how this  
is done, but it takes the taxidermist  
three months to do his work from start  
to finish. All the moisture must be out  
of the mounted specimen after the skin  
is on before the touching up of the eyes,  
nose and mouth is done, and this takes  
time. And after that the hide must be  
thoroughly groomed.

So much for the mounting of the in-  
dividual animal. If a group is desired,  
if the specimen is to have natural  
surroundings, there is much additional  
work. If grouped, the animals must be  
given life-like attitudes. If the moose  
is placed in a swamp scene, the repro-  
duction of this in a realistic way takes  
considerable study and labor and time.

Taxidermy work calls for masterful  
patience. The preparations to accom-  
plish what has been described takes  
months, years of hard and incessant  
study. Live animals must be observed,  
if possible, in every conceivable po-  
sition. Unlike the artist who paints  
one position and outside of his subject,  
the taxidermist must remember that his  
mounted animal is to be looked at  
from all points of view. Days must be  
spent in studying the anatomical con-  
struction of the animal, and in making  
sketches of the different portions of the  
body until every detail is mastered.

The importance of all this thorough-  
ness is evident when we consider that  
the work is to last for years, and may  
be the means of furnishing some future  
savant the only correct idea obtainable  
of the appearance of an animal.

Take, for example, hundreds of years  
from now, the animal as he appears at  
the present day, and should the animal  
be extinct he will not be compelled, as  
he often is now, with those marvelous  
animals which lived ages ago, to con-  
struct the entire animal from a single  
bone.

**Working a System.**  
[To the Editor.]  
Mamma. How many times have I  
told you not to put your foot on the  
sofa?  
Angel Child. 'Bout 710, I guess.  
Mamma. Well, what do you mean by  
putting your foot on the sofa?  
Angel Child. Oh, I thought you'd get  
tired of tellin' me after awhile.

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Now the artistic eye of the taxider-  
mist is put to the test, for the statue is  
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With a sharp knife, a long needle with  
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One of the Eagle bird's valued correspondents, who is "afraid" to sign his name, seems to have struck it. He says the way to get around the "holocaust" corner at First and Spring streets, is to cut New High street through to First, thus permitting the gift of humanity to escape the aggregation of horse cars, and grip cars, and trolley cars, and policemen, and switchmen, which clogs up the avenues of traffic at that dead man's corner.

Now this is an idea worth thinking about. Here grows, day after day, a city that, unless the Eagle's foresight has some kind of a gig in it, is going to be a metropolis of a heap more magnitude than it is now. Real estate on First street, between Spring and Broadway, already away up in the pictures, will, a little later on, be as expensive to cut a chunk wide enough for a street out of, as it would be to carve a way through a United States mint.

The street car companies own the Spring and First street corner, or at least have a mortgage on it, and are about ready to foreclose. The public which walks, and drives, and runs baby buggies, and tamale carts, and juggernauts, may yet escape the authority to do things and bid seldom exert it, would go right straight at it and condemn a right-of-way through from Franklin street to First, or even clear through to Broadway.

The Eagle bird knows what he is talking about in connection with this subject, for right under his beak, day after day, he sees the caving street cars go lurching around that deadly corner, barely escaping buggies filled with women folks or delivery wagons loaded up with the lights of the epicure, and before there are any more good people killed in the jam lets get together, you human chaps and us Eagles, and relieve the strain by opening up another channel for travel and letting the street cars have that corner for their very own, and be blown to 'em!

Then shall the delighted populace rise up in glee and shout: "There is a Mayor and a Common Council with a who onto it that is all wool and a yard wide."

There is an aggregation of office holders that act as though they wanted to earn a reputation by deserving it. "There is a host of fellow-citizens holding down situations in the government of the 'beautiful' city of the 'beautiful' country that is left out of doors over nights, who certainly love their fellow humans and propose to keep as many of them as possible from getting ground up by the car wheels."

Now let's get at this and do something about it.

Everybody with sufficient sense to come in when it rains knows that the condition of things at the Nadeau Hotel corner is a constant menace to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As the city grows things at that corner will constantly grow worse. The motion made some time since to change the cable line to First and Main did not meet with a second, and presumably nothing will be done in that direction. The railroads in the streets will not get away from Mahomet, therefore, let Mahomet get away from the railroads by cutting a new avenue for traffic into a byway which has no cars on it. Who will be the first statesman to rise up on end at the City Hall, put this movement under the eagle's wing, the everlasting plaudits of the people of this beautiful city which I adorn, as well as the encomiums of an Eagle bird which loves to see the proper thing done at the proper time.

Speaking about streets, this First street hill over the back of the Board of Trade still continues to mar the landscape in spite of the innumerable shrieks of disgust that have gone up from this perch for eons of ages.

Isn't it enough to tire a saint! Isn't it enough to make an Eagle bird yell himself hoarse at a community which will sit supinely by and see a magnificent thoroughfare blocked by a slice of land that a few able-bodied shovels could carve a hole through in no time?

The pumpkin-growers of Caluenga and Hollywood still go on climbing the Temple street hill, and mar the landscape miles via Seventh street to get into town, when nature has made a natural entrance into the heart of the city, if only the logy powers that don't do anything would get a shovel onto themselves. Here come the enterprising denizens from the lands of freeze, winter after winter, but that First-street hill still continues to loom up its rawness and make a spectacle of itself, to the disgrace of the town and the disgust of the people who cannot help themselves.

Every twice a while some Councilman gets out under this perch, looks up at that hill, and declares he is going right at it and have the thing leveled down so people can travel over it, or know the reason why.

Then he suddenly gets tired, and that is the last anybody ever hears of it, except when the tireless Eagle bird utters his shriek about it.

Do cut down that hill, Mr. City Governors, and make yourselves a monument that will exist as long as the roses bloom in the gardens of the City of the Angels.

And when you have it finished, and the joyous people go meandering to and fro out where the tomatoes grow all winter, and the green pea of commerce knows no rest from work, then will the Eagle adorn you each and every one with garlands of rhetoric, and paint your virtues in gaudy language and squats at your other shortcomings with the two eagle eyes of him.

He will scream a psalm of praise for you individually and collectively that will be worth at least twice the price of admission.

What a rebuke to the old mosaics of this town is the splendid enterprise of a citizen who has recently come in range of the Eagle's alert vision and is piling up, on prominent corners, magnificent buildings that are to be the very glory of the landscape!

When some people in this town who own magnificent frontages on the finest

business streets see the way the new-comer is splicing steel girders and things together, and laying broad and deep the foundations of brown-stone structures, how they must hate themselves almost to death!

Do you ever walk around the north-east corner of Main and First streets, with its motley array of tumble-down shanties, inhabited by dealers in cast-off garments, "sheep clodders," junk and bilge water, without having your gorge rise at the sillurianism of the people who own that magnificent piece of property? The Eagle bird longs for another Stimson to turn loose in that part of town, and raze those shanties and rattle-trap adobe!

How he—the Eagle bird—would rejoice to see a sky-scraping heap of steel and stone climb into the atmosphere down there! With what a yell of glee would he see the sturdy workmen commence to rip up the roofs of those rat-infested rookeries to make way for the march of progress, which is meandering along in other portions of the town in seven-league boots!

But that is not the only eye-sore that keeps me crying for barrels of eye water.

There is a stretch of hand-me-down shops on Spring street, below Second, that look like a bit transplanted from the purlieu of Poverty Flat, and the town north of First street is full of relics of antiquity that the miserly old carmenous will not let clean out, nor sell to somebody else can perform that act of enterprise.

May the flies light onto them! May the everlasting moss get so thick on their backs that the sun won't warm them through, and finally may the town grow so far away from them that they will be left out in dog town, minus income and tenants, until bankruptcy will hit 'em a clip and make 'em let go!

THE EAGLE.

#### LAY SERMONS.

There is no lesson to be learned so essential to the happiness of man as that of unflinching trust in our Heavenly Father. Until we do learn that, human nature is proud and arrogant, and self-sufficient. It does not look up for help, but its dependence is upon an arm of flesh. God is regarded as One who dwells afar off, and so high above us that He does not often enter into our thoughts. He does not abide with us.

It was only a deep and abiding sense of his helplessness, and his dependence upon God, that led David to sing, "Lord, my heart is not haughty, nor mine eyes lofty; neither do I exercise myself in great matters, or in things too high for me. Surely I have behaved and quieted myself as a child that is weaned of his mother; my soul is even as a weaned child."

David, it is supposed, was an old man when he wrote that psalm. He could look back upon his life to childhood, and to the time when he was lifted from a shepherd lad to the throne of Israel. He could review all his years of kingly pomp and power, as the ruler of God's chosen people, and the leader of the armies of Israel, and doubtless there was borne in upon him the remembrance that he was invincible to the attacks of his enemies only as he trusted in and was guided by Jehovah.

For forty years he was king, a man of blood and of war, but now, as he is passing down the slopes of life, and his head is white with age, he meditates on that point, and sees the hand of God in it all. From those earthly desires, which had so often led him astray, he was weaned, and he was ready to acknowledge that God's ways were best, and his "soul had become even as a weaned child," crying no longer for that which was not best for him, but ready and willing to leave himself in God's hands and to follow in His appointed ways.

If we would "become even as a weaned child" we must first of all be weaned from self, from the unrelenting determination to have our own way and the unwillingness to let God have His way with us. God never compels us to be good, but He leaves us to choose good, to submit our wills to His will, and it is then that we find that there is no conflict between us and our Maker, for our souls are "even as a weaned child," and God's tender mercies and abiding goodness toward us tend to this weaning from evil, and the clinging to earthly desires. And when our soul have become even as a weaned child, we get from us all complaining and murmurings, and fret no longer at the burdens we have to bear, but we rise to higher levels of trust, willing to be led, acknowledging that we are blind and prone to err.

There is no gift of God so precious as the gift of a believing heart, for that is accompanied with the infinite. We have only to believe in Him that He may abide with us, and in His abiding love we find compensation for all our losses, all the sorrows of time, and after a time we even grow glad in our disappointments, for we discover that they were God's way of weaning our faith in Him, and we see in them the divine element of wisdom and mercy. Our "soul is become even as a weaned child," and we no longer cry out and say, "O, if things had been different, how much happier I should have been if I had only known how to avoid the mistakes that I have made, how much better my life would have been, and how much more good I should have done." But those "ifs" are obstinate things, and we cannot get around them. David was forced to learn that beautiful lesson of humility, which made him "even as a weaned child," through the mistakes, and sins and temptations, such as come to the experience of every one. And, without them he might never have learned it. But it was worth all that it cost him. That sense of the love of God and His forgiving mercy, that unwavering trust and faith, which at length was his, was one of the blessed compensations that God gives to those whose souls "have become even as a weaned child," who have cast out their own desires, and submitted their wills to the will of God.

Do not let us dwell too much upon the mistakes of life. Let us not waste time in deploring its losses. Let us not mourn too deeply over unrequited love or broken friendships. Let us not give too much regret to that which makes life bitter for us, for these are but the wormwood which God uses to wean us from folly and the snares of time. It is because God loves us that He thus disciplines us; because He would bring out the strength of character that is latent, and the courage that is sublime in its strength, and the blessed faith that never fails, that He makes the soul "even as a weaned child."

We cannot wholly escape sorrow in this life, but we can find comfort in the thought that "These severe afflictions not from the ground arise, Celestial benedictions oft assume this dark disguise," and that out of all life's so-called evil, good will come—even abiding peace, and the courage born of faith and resignation, if our souls are "even as a weaned child."



Leavitt's great spectacular production, *Spider and Fly*, will be given its initial presentation tonight at the Los Angeles Theater. It is no easy matter to describe all the attractive features which have been crowded into the prologue and three acts of this creation. With its manifold novelties and a host of talented performers, mostly recruited abroad; its wealth of beautiful costumes, gorgeous scenery, armor, mechanical effects, transformations, sparkling music, novel specialties, clever pantomime, brilliant ballet and evolutions, it goes to make up an entertainment in which the brightest features of comedy, pantomime, opera and specialty are artistically blended. There are sixty people in this season's production, and they are said to embrace the very choicest of European celebrities, and America's best comedians, vocalists and burlesque artists. The piece was presented here last year to great audiences, and as it contains many new features it will doubtless repeat its former success. The engagement continues for four nights.

At the New Park Theater, which opened so auspiciously last Monday night, that familiar melodrama, *The Two Orphans*, will be presented tomorrow evening with the full strength of the company. D'Emery's play is one that has closed out tears and applause in every theater in Christendom, and is today as full of charm as when it was first put upon the stage. The performance tomorrow night will be aided by magnificent new scenery, elegant costumes and startling mechanical effects, and as the management has initiated improvements which greatly better the heretofore somewhat defective acoustic properties of the Fifth street playhouse, a pleasing entertainment would seem to be assured. The cast is a strong one. Georgie Woodthorpe will portray the difficult role of "Louise," the blind girl, and "Genevieve," the hard-hearted sister of Charity. Anita Fallon will appear as "Henriette," Millie Freeman as "the outcast," and Alma Shyrma as the "Countess." Manager Fred Cooper will make his first appearance here as "Pierre," the cripple. Fred will assist the "Chevalier," Arthur Sutherland the "Minister of Police," and J. K. Roberts the famous role of Jacques Frochard. The other characters, we are assured, will be in competent hands.

Our play-goers will be delighted to learn that *Ole Olsen* will be presented at the Los Angeles Theater on February 17 and 18, and by one of the best companies that will visit the city this season. For three years past the band has played *Ole Olsen*, which means that this uproariously funny comedy has been a great popular success. The novelty of the Swedish dialect appeals to fan-loyalists, and the excellence of the company of comedians who are to present it will most certainly fill the house.

Henry E. Dixey's engagement with Augustin Daly will begin next fall.

M. B. Leavitt is to put on a big spectacle during the World's Fair in Chicago. Miss Jenny Hill, who has been sick in London, is better, and improving daily. Salvini, J. K. Emmett and Nat Goodwin are playing to absolutely packed houses.

The Lillian Russell company is rehearsing *Gloire Gerolfa* for speedy production.

The new opera written for De Wolf Hopper by J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse is to be called *Panandrum*.

Oscar Wilde is at present engaged on a comedy, *A Woman of No Importance*, which is to follow *Hyppatia* at the Haymarket Theater.

Joseph Hatton is dramatizing his novel, *By Order of the Star*, which is now in its thirteenth edition, and fast running into a fourteenth.

Ople Read, the author of "A Kentucky Colonel," has written a novel called "The Colossal," which McKee Rankin is to dramatize.

Emma Juch has sued Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber for \$8985 of salary alleged to be due her under a contract with the defunct American Opera Company.

E. S. Willard will next season present in New York *Tempest and Cup*, which was originally produced by Henry Irving at the London Lyceum.

A. W. Pienero's new play is due at the Court Theater, London, at Easter, and will be followed by Fred Horn's adaptation of *Champfagnol Malgre Lui*.

Marie Petravsky, once an actress of excellent talent, and now a conspicuous figure in New York's literary world, has just published her most important novel, "On the Altar of Mammon."

The widow of the well-remembered comedian, John E. Owens, has written, and the Baltimore firm of John Murphy & Co. have published, "Memoirs of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens."

Richard Mansfield has a play by the first and last, entitled *Gentleman Wolfe*, based on that author's novel of "What Will He Do With It?" which will probably be presented for the first time at the Grand Opera-house, Chicago.

In New Orleans the other day Richard Mansfield was again attacked by creditors who seem determined to make his present season a lively one in a business sense. This law suit was brought by R. S. Schmidt, a resident of New York, his claim being the sum of \$752.65 with interest from last April.

Information from London is to the effect that the new play by Henry Arthur Jones, recently produced at the Criterion Theater by Charles Wyndham, has made an unmistakable success. This fact settles the future course of Mr. Wyndham, who was waiting on the production before deciding whether to come to America next season or not. Time has been held for him in the various large cities for a considerable period, and he has now cabled to his agent here to close the contracts.

Editorial notice of a new play is extremely rare, but the town of Edwin Milton Royce's *Friends* is being marked by just such novelty. An editorial in the Indianapolis Sentinel calls it "a triumph of play-writing that will live as long as comedy lives," and now the

Denver Times, in a eulogistic editorial under the caption of "A Theatrical Treat," calls it "a brilliant intellectual production," and argues hopefully from the fact that it is popular as well.



The Saunterer would need to be something of the amphibious order to enjoy sauntering during some of the days of the past week. What did our tenderfeet think of a California winter's rain on Thursday, for instance? Was there anything of a shirking character about it? Ah, this great golden State is generous in whatever she does. As I sat indoors watching the rain fall I thought of the bounteous harvests that later will spring like magic from the earth. The leagues on leagues of growing wheat, the vast fields of tasseled corn, the heavy-laden vineyards with their purpling grapes, the great emerald alfalfa fields, the glowing beds of ripening berries, and the numberless orchards rich with all kinds of fruit—the orange, the lemon and the lime; the loquat, the guava and the cheremaya; the almond, the walnut and the olive; the luscious peach, the golden Japanese persimmon, and the rosy-checked apples. All these will flourish under the magician's wand of these heavy rains, and the soil which is a semi-tropical land of ours will be like a horn of plenty. The fig tree will yield its fruit, tempting as the figs of the Orient; the clustering bananas will grow heavy in the sun, and in sheltered places the pineapple will hang temptingly ripe and inviting to the taste. The daisy and the primrose will crowd the swaying leaves upon their boughs, and wherever in the gardens and fields the eye rests there will be something to tempt the lips. Harbinger of plenty, O blessed rains, we bid you welcome!

I saw two men meet upon the street the other day as the rain was pouring down its benediction. They were evidently old friends, who had been separated for a time, and though it was raining its hardest, the umbrellas were thrown back so that each could get a look at the other's smiling face, and the hand-shaking was as lusty as a strong wind among the palms. As they stood there, I was reminded of a paragraph I had been reading that morning relative to the various forms of salutation which prevail among different people.

"The Germans, a province of Persia, a singular custom prevail. When they wish to show peculiar esteem they open a vein in their arm and present the blood as it flows for their friend to drink. This is more objectionable than the rough pulling of noses indulged in by the jolly Eskimo of certain tribes when they meet to have a comfortable gossip, with the thermometer thirty degrees below zero! A kick of the leg is not generally considered as a courteous method of paying one's respects to a guest, nor do we snap our fingers in the faces of those we desire to entertain. But the Philippines have a custom, when they are in a particularly amiable mood, practice both customs. There are natives of the South Sea Islands who testify their delight at meeting a friend or guest by bending their bodies very low, placing their hands on their cheeks and raising their left foot in the air."

Poor old Ben Butler, I remember him as I used to see him years ago in Washington in the days just after the war. He was not as genial as many men, but many stories are told in Washington of his wit. Frank Carpenter in speaking of it says:

"His brain was as quick as a flash and he had one of the most sarcastic tongues that ever cut, a soul or cracked a joke. I heard a story last night of his remark at the close of a Congressional speech of John A. Bingham. Butler did not like Bingham, but the speech was an able one, and at its close the House was wrapped in silence and you could have heard a pin drop anywhere in the chamber. The Congressmen were ready to burst into applause, when Butler, cocking his queer eye, said in a stage whisper:

"I always did like that speech!" This meant, of course, that Bingham had but one speech and that he had spoken it many times before. It effected the desired result.

Ah, well, that is all ended. The great brain is at rest, and the drooping eyelid has closed forever over the sightless eye under the coffin lid.

Speaking of prominent men at Washington, let me tell a little anecdote that I read a few days ago in one of our exchanges. The story runs thus: "When Senator Lamar, who had just married a young wife, was appointed Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Cleveland, his bride spent a week house-hunting, and finally found what seemed to be a suitable residence for a Cabinet officer. She drove to the Senate, of which Mr. Lamar was a member, to tell her husband the news of her discovery. His first question was: "What is the rent, dear?"

"Seventy-five hundred a year."

"The Senator lapsed into deep thought and the young wife said, rather nervously: "Do you think it extravagant?"

"It is not that," returned Lamar, slowly. "I was wondering what I should do with the other \$500 of my salary."

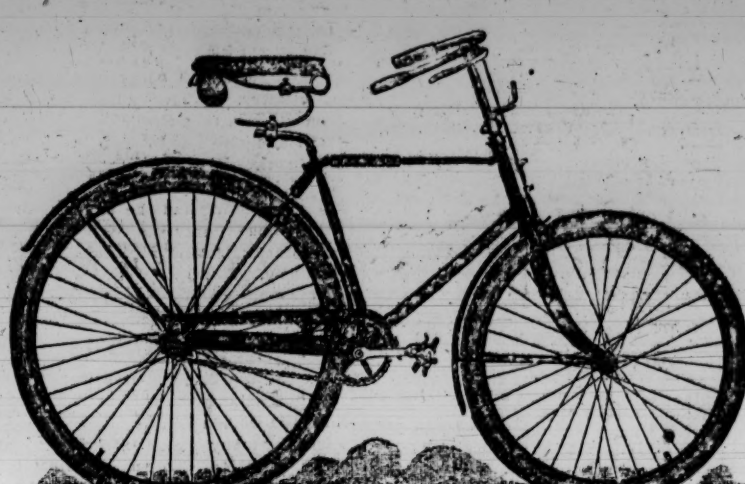
I have been mentally sauntering among the newspapers since this deluge commenced on Thursday, but of what I read I will tell these little anecdotes of Lamar and Butler suffice, though I felt when I laid the pile of papers down, through which had gleamed as if I had really had a glance at the whole world and the race.

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Office: Times Building.  
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 29.  
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
Founded December 4, 1851.

# The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXIII. TWELFTH YEAR.  
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, January, 11,715 Copies.

Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class matter.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel, news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Spider and Fly.

It is suggested that, after all our American bluster, John Bull shows no disposition to have a finger in the Hawaiian pool.

FRIENDS of an Ohio citizen who called at the White House one day last week to urge his appointment to some lucrative office were informed that he was not eligible. Think of an Ohio man being ineligible for office!

It is due to the enterprise of the women of Arkansas that that State will have a building at the Columbian Exposition, where the weary Arkansas traveler, bewildered with sight-seeing, can drop in, take a chair, lean back, put his feet on the table, and feel at home.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal suggests that the Chicago River be flushed with beer. "Any further suggestions of this nature," says the Chicago Tribune, "will strain most seriously the friendly relations that have subsisted thus far between Louisville and Milwaukee."

A CHICAGO paper takes the liberty to suggest that, if, by any possible contingency, Hawaii should want another queen, the claims of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull-Martin be considered. That would be a good way to dispose of the old girl, and stop this everlasting clamor for her to accept the Presidency of the United States. And then there is Mrs. Mary Lease, and possibly, too, Mrs. Doctor-Major Mary E. Walker.

RARELY, if ever, perhaps, has a more thrilling calamity occurred at sea than that which the great liner, the Pomeranian, of the Allen Steamship Company, encountered on her trip from Greenock to New York, the telegraphed report of which is published in this morning's Times. It only took one huge wave of the sea to dash the Captain, some of the officers, many of the crew and several of the passengers to eternity, while the great steamer itself barely escaped destruction.

SOME members of the California Legislature have queer ideas about the province of a State government. A few days ago a representative introduced a bill to prohibit Japanese immigration. He was probably unaware of the fact that the power of regulating commerce and immigration is one of the specially-reserved functions of the National Government. Again, Senator Ostrom has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to hire a horse and buggy from a livery stable and not pay the bill. It should be a misdemeanor to beat a livery stable, why not a misdemeanor to fail to pay the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker? Does Senator Ostrom want us to return to the old law of imprisonment for debt?

In promulgating statistics to show why the number of superior judges in this county should not be reduced from six to four, the committee of the bar made no comparisons with other counties. That is the only way we can tell whether it takes more magistrates in proportion to population to transact the legal business of this county than in other counties of the State. San Francisco city and county, with a population of about 300,000, and certainly as much litigation in proportion as we have, gets along very comfortably with twelve superior judges. Los Angeles county has a population of a little over 100,000. With one-third of the population and litigation of San Francisco, we ought to be content with one-third as many judges—which is four.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES suggests a way for circumventing the rapacious Chicago hotel-keepers during the World's Fair which is worthy of consideration by people of moderate means who expect to visit the Fair next summer. He says:

How feasible the plan would be for a number of persons, be their number five or more, to buy a tent and rent a site for it close to a railroad station, anywhere within twenty miles of Chicago. Their daily fare to and from would be trifling, and, with canned provisions cheap as they are now, they need not pay an unreasonable price for board. Half a dozen couples could club together in that way, and, by taking turns at staying with the tent, they could see the great show at very moderate expense. Single men, farmers, workmen and others with small means could board and lodge themselves in that manner so that their board and fare need not cost more than 50 cents to \$1 per day. The extortionate charges of hotel-keepers need scare no one, especially any one from the Pacific Slope and Territories, for we all know something about camping out.

This is all true, but Californians should remember that they will not have California summer weather in Chicago. Their tents should be rain proof and wind proof, and should be provided with extra flies against excessive heat. With these conditions satisfied, we see no reason why people should not camp at a great saving of cost, and have a regular picnic of it. In fact they can have a regular camp-meeting if they so elect.

## Why Not a Glass Factory?

While the subject of manufactures is one of leading interest hereabouts, it seems proper to recur to the feasibility of a glass factory. Some time ago a company was formed for this purpose, but its president died and the secretary removed to Arizona, so we may probably conclude that the enterprise has gone by the board. Nevertheless, the conditions remain, which show that a glass factory might be a most successful investment. Everybody knows that glass goods are bulky, expensive in shipment and extra-hazardous. At the same time California is a great consumer of glass fruit jars, and would use them much more plentifully were they cheaper. There is also a large demand for bottles in the wine, beer and soda water trades. In other lines we use as much glass as any country of the same population. At present all of these things are shipped in from the East, or by water from the old world, and, as stated, they have to pay the cost of a long haul and breakage.

It is not to be expected that a local factory would be able to produce the finer qualities of glass first off, but there is an abundant market to justify the production of the commonest kinds. The finer grades might come along after years of experience.

Common glass has for its two principal ingredients sand and soda. We certainly have sand enough of almost every known kind, and on the deserts, are immense deposits of soda. Whether this would be the right kind for glass-making we do not know, but it might be worth an experiment to find out. The caustic soda which enters into the product in foreign factories, we believe, is distilled from sea water. There certainly is no lack of the raw material for caustic soda.

We would be glad to see some enterprising capitalists take up this idea and work it out. They should secure the services of a practical, thorough-going glassman and set him to work, first to inspect the field effectually, and then, if the conditions are favorable, to establish works. We never know what we can do in such matters till we try.

## The Minneapolis Plan.

As throwing light upon the plan of consolidating the city and county offices of Assessor and Tax Collector, and otherwise simplifying the methods and reducing the expenses of local government, recently proposed by the Citizens' Reform League, the system in vogue in Minneapolis has been cited. We have been shown a letter from L. A. Condit, County Auditor of Hennepin county, Minn., in which Minneapolis is located, which outlines the method and commends it highly. Mr. Condit says that "each city, town and village elects an assessor, who values real estate every two years; personal property every year. The County Auditor furnishes each assessor with an 'assessment roll' containing a description of each piece of land in his district. The assessor's valuations are revised, first, by the town or city board; second, by the county board; third, by the State board of equalization, and then returned to the county auditor. Estimates of the amounts of money needed by the State, city, school board, park board, county, town, village, school district, etc., are prepared by proper authorities in each case and, when properly passed and approved, are reported and returned to the County Auditor. All special taxes (sidewalks, sewer, sprinkling, etc.), when levied, or at the time fixed by statute, are reported to the County Auditor, who is then prepared to fix the tax rate, compute the taxes and add in the specials. Having done this, on the first Monday in January of each year he turns over to the County Treasurer the completed tax list for the preceding year, i. e., on the first Monday of January, 1893, the tax and all taxes against any given description can be found by inquiry of the County Treasurer, who will give a written statement of them."

Mr. Condit says this is one serious defect in the system. He believes that the books should stay with the County Auditor, and he should make the statements. The system has been a growth—built up by special laws at various times, modifying the general tax law of the State, and is not anywhere clearly and succinctly stated, either in the city charter or any other publication. The property is arranged in accordance with the descriptions by which it is conveyed in deeds, and is readily and accurately found when properly described. The County Auditor has an average of seven clerks the year through; the Treasurer about five. The total expense to the public of the two offices is \$20,000 per year.

The Assessor of the city is elected by the Council, and keeps open office the year through. The assessors of the towns and villages are elected by the people, and are through when they have returned their books to the County Auditor.

The system is peculiar to Hennepin county, except in so far as it has been adopted in part by other cities in the State. Mr. Condit thinks that it is the most compact, efficient, economical and satisfactory system for collecting taxes which has yet come under his notice. It has its defects, but they could be easily remedied if they could be passed upon by competent business men.

The Ohio plan—value land once in ten years—would hardly do in a growing country. As for numbering lots consecutively, that would help in some places, and give rise to new complications in others.

It is interesting to note how the work of assessing and collecting taxes in a populous county can be performed so satisfactorily, and, at the same time, so cheaply. The same work in Los Angeles county costs five or six times as much money, and is probably not so well done.

The Chicago Tribune, in order, as it says, "to set at rest the cruel slanders which the women of that city have had to face for many years," has started a campaign with a Cinderella slipper to find a Chicago Cinderella. It has had an elegant white satin slipper constructed, with pearl ornaments and embroidery, a No. 11 1/2 misses' size. Now, it advertises for the woman to send in their measures, and it promises the slipper to the one who has the smallest foot. Ten to one some Chinese maid will get it. And after all the fuss and feathers of awarding the prize, we fail to see how that ugly and cruel slander will be laid. If all the women of Chicago were to send in their measures and the Tribune would have its corps of statisticians compute the average size of the feminine Chicago foot, then we should have something like a satisfactory conclusion. But that is just the method by which Chicago does not want to expose her hand—or, rather, foot. She knows that her average foot is large, and so she is trying to hunt up a single exception—a Cinderella—to take the curse off. It won't work.

THERE are many in this country who will regret to learn of the death of Louis J. Jennings, who, for many years, was editor-in-chief of the New York Times. Owing to some little with George Jones, the then living proprietor of that paper, he resigned his position on the paper and went to England. He quickly associated himself with the politics of that country, and, being a man of marked ability, he was, after a time, elected to the English Parliament. At the time of his death he represented the constituency of Stockport. During the proceedings of the House of Commons yesterday, Prime Minister Gladstone paid a generous tribute to the value of Mr. Jennings's public services.

The stenographic report of the proceedings at the Chamber of Commerce before Col. Craigbill and the Board of Government Engineers on the deep-sea harbor question, was issued from the Government printing office some weeks since. It makes a pamphlet of seventy pages, and is a very full showing of the necessities of a deep-sea harbor on the southern coast of California, and of the claims of each port which entered into competition for it. Those who wish to keep a record of the harbor question should obtain and file this report.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—The programmes are out for the second Philharmonic concert, which occurs Monday evening, February 20, at the Los Angeles Theatre. Wagner's "Parsifal" Chorus, from Tannhauser, will open the programme, and the "Tannhauser March" close it. Mrs. M. Wood, vocalist, and H. E. Hamilton, violinist, will assist.

A large audience witnessed the final performance of the National Pageant at the matinee yesterday. A snug sum will be netted for the News and Working Boys' Home.

Thursday evening, February 16, the beautiful comedy-drama of *Les Atray*, by Dion Boucicault, will be rendered at the Los Angeles Theatre, by an excellent company. A large number of tickets have already been sold. During the play Miss Grace Walker, the phenomenal young singer, will render "Norma's Song." The entertainment promises to be one well worthy of patronage.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

William T. Stansbury, who entered the service of the Baltimore Sun over fifty-five years ago, has been at the case in that office ever since, and spent the evening of his seventy-sixth birthday there, setting his smallest face type without the aid of glasses.

Edward F. Seales, to whom the Mark Hopkins millions were left, has promised to erect for Bowdoin College the finest and best equipped building for the study of the sciences that can be had in the country. He places no limit on the cost, but wants the best appointed building that money can provide.

Col. J. V. Cockrell, Congressman-elect from the "Jumbo" district of Texas, was wounded nearly thirty years ago in a fight between Federals and Confederates in Southwest Missouri. One day last week he dined on a surgeon and complained of "rising" in his back. The surgeon made an incision with his lancet and a big mine ball slipped out.

Mr. Catharine Sharp, who died in Philadelphia the other day at the age of 115, remembered seeing George Washington when he was President. She saw Jefferson, Lafayette, and other great men of those days, and well remembered the ridicule heaped upon Robert Fulton's steamboat. She said in an interview about a year ago that Washington was not a large man, nor good-looking, but that he had very pleasant ways. When Senator Davis of Minnesota was a few years older he will bear a striking resemblance to the late Gen. B. F. Butler. The likeness even now extends to the shape of the head, the expression of the face, the droop of the eyelids and the defective eyesight. Senator Davis's blindness had a curious origin. He was exposed to the steady glare of an electric light for two hours while making a campaign speech. The optic nerve was injured, a cold ensued and paralysis of the nerve resulted.

### Perils of London Journalism.

[Boston Herald.] In London a man has sued a newspaper for libel because his play was not reviewed to his liking; another has sued because his book was not nicely spoken of, and a third because three exclamation points were placed after a letter he wrote.

### Wisdom.

[Truth.] Crummer. What are you burning there? Gilleland. A bundle of old love-letters. Crummer. That is wise. It is better to burn them than to have them rot some time in the future.

### A Sure Sign.

[Truth.] Wagleigh. I guess poor Lungleigh is not long for this world. Tagleigh. Why so? Wagleigh. The doctor sent him in his bill yesterday.

## ON SPRING STREET.



"Well, I'll be swizzled, Maria, you'd be fool enough to pay six bits just to look at them shoes in that juster basket!"

## CURRENT HUMOR.

Suitor. Mein Fraulein, I love you! Rich young fellow (pointing with her fan to her father). Excuse me, I wonder is my business manager. [Wiener Luft.]

Miss Pearl. Did you ever look at yourself in the glass when you were angry? Rival Belle. No. I'm never angry when I look in the glass. [New York Weekly.]

"Are these cigars strong?" asked the waiter of the cigar dealer. "Are they?" asked the latter. "Well, you just try to pull on one and you'll see if they are." [Philadelphia Record.]

Diner. Walter, I find I have just enough money to pay for the dinner, but it leaves nothing in the way of a tip for yourself. The waiter came up and the check again, sir. [New York Herald.]

Young Bride (on train). I do hope that the passengers won't find out that we have just been married. He. I can fix that. When we near a tunnel I'll go into the smoker. [Howl it you?] doctor. Yourself instead of having that young Dr. Gravelly. Eminent but Mean Physician. I can't afford it. My charges are \$10 a visit, while Dr. Gravelly only charges \$1. [Puck.]

"I see by the papers that your friend is writing of wholesale advice for young men." "Yes, and I'm glad of it. The poor fellow has failed in everything else he ever tried." [Detroit Tribune.]

## FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The Marquis of Queensberry has made his appearance on the lecture platform in England. Of course he has made a hit.

The Maharajah of Joudpore will not permit his people to wear foreign-made clothing. He is no admirer of the product of foreign pauper labor.

Frau Wagner has given her consent to the production at the Berlin Operahouse of the version of *Henri* which was rewritten by Wagner late in life.

Sir Archibald Alison, one of the British generals soon to be retired, is a son of the historian. He has an arduous career, covering nearly half a century.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild of Vienna is about to start on a trip to Africa to last six months. He has chartered a steamer for the use of himself and party where possible.

The Baron is an excellent amateur photographer, and proposes to bring back a number of photographs. He also expects to go on many exciting hunting expeditions.

Spencer finished his "Principles of Ethics" five weeks ago, and at once took his bed from nervous exhaustion. While his condition is not so alarming as has been represented, it is true that his health is poorer than at any time during the past year or so. He is now improving, however, and hopes to resume work on his "Sociology," which he abandoned for a time in order to finish the "Ethics."

Alphonse Daudet told an interviewer recently that he had great admiration for the English people, as well as a great antipathy to them. "When I find myself in a railway carriage with an Englishman," said he, "I feel as if I could—like this!" and he struck out violently with his foot, but as it pummed him this and this, "I feel that I could give him this and this," said the author, as he struck imaginary blows in the air. "He rasps my nerves."

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

Mrs. Whitney, by choosing Saturday as the day to introduce her daughter-in-law to society, has made receptions on that day very popular.

Mrs. Custer attended her husband in his camp life for twenty years, moving from place to place, but she says he never confided in his military plans to her.

Annie Louise Cary Raymond sings in a New York church choir. The purity and strength of her vocal chords are as fully retained as when they did service in *Faust*, *Tristan* and *Norma's Song*.

Miss Florence Bascom of Williamstown, Mass., who will take the title of "Ph.D." next June from Johns Hopkins University, will be the first woman to receive such an honor from that institution.

Mrs. M. A. Anderson, Assistant Sergeant-At-Arms of the Arkansas House, is at doorknob in the absence of the Sergeant-At-Arms, and can do more with her smile in sealing an obstreperous member than with her voice.

Mrs. Peary, who shares the fame of her husband, Lieut. Peary, the famous explorer of Greenland, said in conversation a few days ago that she thought she felt the cold more here during our recent siege of where a zero temperature is considered moderate.

The Mme. Darmesteter, whom the French Academy has honored with a prize for literary ability, is better known to English readers as Mary Letitia B. de la Roche, who entered London University before she was 17 and when offered a choice between a ball and the publication of her poems in celebration of her first birthday, chose the latter. Mme. Darmesteter is now the wife of the eminent Persian scholar and member of the faculty of the College of France.

## BRIEFLY TOLD.

A cradle has been invented that gently rocks itself, and at the same time furnishes music for the baby.

To make Paris a seaport is only half the Frenchman's dream. He wants a ship canal through from the Garonne to the Mediterranean, and a going around Spain.

A steamer which recently left Melbourne for London has on board 13,000 cases of butter of the value of \$35,000. This is the largest shipment of Australian butter on record.

A British scientist recently stated that if a man weighing 140 pounds were placed under a hydraulic press and squeezed flat, the result would be 105 pounds of water and thirty-five pounds of dry residue.

The dinner given Bishop Keane of Philadelphia to Mrs. Sartoli, the speechless, remarks an exchange, that if this sort of thing continues the average American banqueted simply won't be in it.

In a certain quarter of London the new boys are encouraged to save a penny a day. The money is kept for them in a savings bank and the boy who deposits regularly for a month is given a penny "interest" on his money. The bank is the work of a good woman.

A French doctor recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary, and the fact was commented upon that among the large number present who had been his patients not one was over 50 years old and most of them were men of young age.

Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross London, there are 270 miles of railway and 255 stations, and within a twelve-mile radius over four hundred miles of line and 201 stations. The average number of passengers carried on a week-day by the public conveyances of London, including omnibuses, is 2,500,000. The total for last year was 777,000,000.

## THE SUPERVISORS.

### The Expense of Feeding County Prisoners.

Row the County May Save Many Hundreds of Dollars.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Presented.

The Application of N. H. Christianson for a Saloon License at Rivera Meets With Energetic Protest—Routine Business.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

In accordance with the time set, the hearing of the application of N. H. Christianson for a license to conduct a saloon at Rivera was first taken up.

William Cate and others, who appeared to protest against the granting of the necessary permission, were first heard.

The protesters reminded the board of the case of the man Younger, whose license at Rivera was revoked because he sold liquor on Sunday. Christianson, they said, was Younger's bar-keeper at the time, and the application for a license by him was merely a subterfuge, being intended, in reality, for Younger.

The matter was argued at considerable length, it being finally agreed to order a postponement until the 24th inst. for final action.

A petition for the vacation of certain streets in the vicinity tract having been previously set for this date and no protests being received, the same was granted. Permission was also granted for the vacation of streets in Linden place, near Pasadena, under the same ruling.

A deed to certain portions of the right-of-way for the Alhambra and Peck road, from Mrs. J. De Barth Shorb and others, was received and ordered recorded.

L. F. Ledbetter sent in a communication offering to build a thirty-foot span at the east end of the present bridge at Stewart's crossing on the old San Gabriel River, according to plans submitted, furnishing all material and labor, for \$310. The proposal was thoroughly considered, and finally accepted, with additional conditions.

County Auditor Lopez reported that he had made an examination of the allowance sheet furnished by the board, and having found the allowance in favor of O. E. Hoppsteadt and others for a rebate of \$58.01 on taxes, to have been declared an illegal charge by the District Attorney, had, therefore, refused to draw a warrant for the same.

The proposition of P. R. Ralph to build a shed at the north end of the barn at the County Farm for \$250, was accepted.

The usual noon recess was then ordered.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was past 2 o'clock when a quorum was again secured and business once more resumed.

In the matter of the vacation of streets in the Alpine tract, Pasadena, the petitioner asked for a postponement of hearing, which was granted, and the order for Thursday, February 16.

As to the disposal of garbage from the County Jail and other buildings, Supervisor Hay moved that a suitable box or receptacle for the collection of the same be provided to prevent dogs and cats from scavenging it about the grounds. So ordered.

The same member also moved that Mr. Watson be instructed to remove gates at Signal Hill, on the Redondo road, and the fence across the extension of Hill street, on the Anaheim road.

The motion was finally withdrawn, after some little discussion, in order to ascertain exactly the county's rights in the premises.

Chairman Cook said that a complaint had been made by one of the many undertaking firms to the effect that the burials were not distributed about as they should be. The chairman said that he did not know that such was the case, as it had been the intention of the board to distribute such favors equally.

Other members stated that the price of pauper burial was fixed at the rate of \$12, and that the board did not desire to exercise any partiality. It was also suggested that if all of the city undertakers would send in their addresses no further oversight would be made.

The minutes enrolled in the road book for the past two months were then read and approved.

In regard to feeding the county prisoners, for which Sheriff Cline presented a bill at the last meeting, Supervisor Hanley reported recommending that in the future the rate be fixed at 25 cents per day for each prisoner. For some time past and during the former administration it has been customary to allow 35 cents, and the Sheriff's bill had been prepared on the same basis.

Supervisor Hanley explained that he had made inquiry and found that the city prisoners were fed at a much lower rate, and believed that a saving could be effected for the county with due economy.

As a matter of fact the records of the city department show a decided diminution of the 35-cent rate.

Before the cooks made a practice of letting the contract with outside restaurants for the feeding of its charges. To illustrate, for a period of nine months under the old management the city paid for 37,255 meals at 12 1/2 cents per meal, making an average of \$469.75.

Now for an equal period since the city began to do its own cooking the cost was \$228.49, making an actual saving of \$241.26 over the old arrangement. During the month of December last 3518 meals were served in the City Prison at a cost of \$278.48.

Under the old practice of the 12 1/2-cent rate the cost would have been \$459.75. There is scarcely any difference in the fare furnished at the city and County Jail, if anything the former is the better.

It was upon this showing that Supervisor Hanley based his justifiable belief that there was a wide margin left for retrenchment.

Even the reduction of 10 cents per day on the fare for each prisoner, while working a saving to the county of several hundred dollars per month, was shown even then to leave the cost about the same as the city rate. Taking the single month given above as an example of the city's cost, gives an average of less than 8 cents per meal, or about 15 cents per day.

Supervisor Hay wished more time to consider the proposed reduction before

voting on the recommendation. The matter was therefore laid over until the next meeting, whereupon the board adjourned.

## WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT.

The Second Session to Open at Pasadena on Wednesday.

The second session of the Woman's Parliament convenes this week at the Universalist Church in Pasadena. It will be an occasion of deep interest to all who are interested in matters pertaining to woman, particularly to women of the nineteenth century, who are steadily forging ahead and entering nearly all vocations on an equal footing with their brothers. The parliament opens Wednesday morning and continues two days. Efforts will be made to secure special rates over the Terminal road, and all churches, societies, and women's clubs are earnestly requested to send delegates. Representatives from all the leading Los Angeles churches, from the W.C.T.U., the Friday Morning Club, the Woman's Suffrage Club, from Mrs. Averell and Mrs. Galpin's classes, will be in attendance. A feature of the parliament will be the discussions led by Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin, a woman of such marked ability that she has been selected by Mayor Wright Sewall to lead the discussion of "Woman in the Pulpit" at the National Woman's Congress in Chicago next May.

Prof. Keyes of Throop University has invited the parliament to visit the university during the intermission hours, between the morning and afternoon sessions.

The officers of the parliament are Mrs. D. G. Stephens, president; Mrs. Frank Gibson, secretary, and Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, treasurer, in place of Mrs. Judson, resigned. The ladies wish it distinctly understood that the parliament is entirely non-sectarian, and on this account the treasurer voluntarily resigned in order that another denomination beside the Unitarians might be officially recognized.

The parliament will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, and Los Angeles delegates should go on the street car to the Terminal train. The following is the complete programme:

Wednesday, 10 a.m.: "How to Get the Most Out of the Parliament"—Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin, Los Angeles.

Short papers to be followed by discussion, will be presented as follows:

Wednesday, 2 p.m.: "Hereditry and Environment"—Mrs. Louise T. W. Conger, Pasadena; discussion to be opened by Mrs. H. B. Manford, Sierra Madre.

"The Duty of the Christian Woman to Society"—Mrs. Martha S. F. Bent, Pasadena; discussion opened by Mrs. Francis M. Elders, Los Angeles.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.: "Woman in Medicine"—Dr. Kate S. Black, Pasadena; discussion opened by Dr. Bridge, Sierra Madre.

Thursday, 10 a.m.: "Woman and Business"—Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong, Whittier; discussion opened by Mrs. Kate T. Galpin, Los Angeles.

"Civic Reform"—Mrs. Florence Lonsberry Pierce, San Diego; discussion opened by Mrs. Mattie D. Murphy, McPherson, Kan.

Thursday, 2 p.m.: "Equity and Privilege"—Mrs. William A. Spalding, Los Angeles; discussion opened by Dr. Dorothea Lummis, Los Angeles.

Unfinished business. Adjournment.

## CHICAGO HOTEL RATES.

What Will Be the Cost of Living in That City.

In answer to the many inquiries from boards of trade and similar bodies concerning the alleged plan to demand extortionate prices for accommodations in Chicago next summer, Maj. W. Marsh Kasson, at the request of the Director-General of the World's Fair, has prepared the following report from the bureau of public comfort:

This bureau has been established by the World's Columbian Exposition to co-operate, through its hotels and rooming departments, in the best possible manner, with the citizens of Chicago for the comfort and protection of visitors, to secure for them suitable and desirable lodging at fair and reasonable rates.

The management is keenly alive to the fact that thousands of visitors will be deterred from visiting the city unless they can be fully assured on this point, hence every effort is being made to realize satisfactory results in this direction.

Inquiries were sent out some time ago to householders having furnished rooms to let, and, as far as possible, prices that would be expected, therefore, and the following statement gives the general average quotations received in reply to cover accommodation for over 16,000 people in the best part of the city lying between North avenue and Seventy-ninth street, without board:

Single room, single bed, one person, \$1.35.

Double room, double bed, one person, \$2.12; two persons, \$2.70.

Double-bedded room, two double beds, two persons, \$3.40.

Double-bedded room, two double beds, three persons, \$4.15.

Double-bedded room, two double beds, four persons, \$5.50.



—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

# J. I. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

—white marseilles quilts in the linen department; bed comforts and blankets in the linen department; elegant crystal-cut glassware given free to all purchasers in the linen department; largest linen department los angeles ever saw; this is the big linen house of the town—we are pushing sales in the big linen department—opening up another new lot of linens monday.

## “like the old

—quaker, we write when the spirit moves us—“who writes your advertisements, and when do you find time to write them?” an everyday question, answered in a jiffy: when a man sits down to study out an advertisement he gets lost in study; he wonders what the public thinks; he had better do his own thinking and allow the public afterwards to admire his “gall” get to the point at once, tell the truth and do as you say your jiffy: if you have a piece of real estate for sale, say how many acres you have, what kind of soil, how deep; if you have water, if not, how deep it is to water; if there is a little poor soil or a wash don't omit to state it in your advertisement, and then when you take a customer to the land he is impressed with your truthfulness and is apt to buy; if you omitted anything he is apt to think you are a good christian on sunday and a hypocrite on week days, and he has about guessed your size; you may occasionally sell to some jay, but you will never get to the front as an expert real estate agent; you would make a better healer for a dime museum—don't deceive the public, they are your friends; they furnish you with bread and butter and help pay your office rent.

—200 doz. glass doilies.....50c a dozen  
—100 doz. loom doilies.....\$1.00 a dozen  
—50 doz. 16-inch bleached doilies.....\$1.00 a dozen  
—cream table cloths.....\$1.35, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each  
—damask table cloths.....\$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each  
—fine crystal cut glassware given free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more in the linen department; this glassware is not genuine cut glassware, but an exact reproduction; unless you are a judge you can't tell it; the reason we say it is so, it is so.

## “plain and checked nainsooks

—with plaques in corded and figured dimities, irish linens, victoria lawns, linen lawns, embroidery crashes, towels and table covers; napkins and damasks, all new today in the linen stock—a purchase of a dollar's worth or more in the linen stock entitles you to a handsome present of crystal-cut glassware—you have the advantage of the largest stock to select from—the most reasonable prices consistent with legitimate merchandising.

—monday we close out the balance of brooks's soft-finish spool cotton at 1c a spool; sale limited to 12 spools to each customer; this is the last lot we will have at any price—be in early monday; not enough to last all day.

## “now the domestic department

—is coming in for a share of new advertising; stock doubled in quantity; one hundred feet of counter room for the display of domestics; new goods piled up as high as we can reach; the counters full of new goods—every width in sheeting and pillow-case cottons; all qualities in bleached and unbleached muslin; new spring styles in prints, turkey reds, navy blues and cardinals in abundance; new ideas in gingham; fine scotch zephyrs; new crinkles; new wash dress goods of every kind; new outing flannels, see the newest ideas, 12 1/2c a yard; handsome french chevrons for aprons and shirtings; new tickings and new ideas in fine french wash dress goods—don't pass our domestic department; it adjoins the big linen room—overflowing with new goods.

## “still a few left!

—r f corset, c f corset, warner's corset; the prices are down to where they come in competition with the cheapest; you can save from 50c to \$2; the sizes will soon be badly broken.

## “nineteen-twentieths

—of the ladies wear corsets—our corset department is the largest in every particular; we carry more corsets than any two other corset departments in the city; we sell the

### “royal worcester

—it is the best corset in america today, everything considered; you can buy a royal worcester for a dollar; up: the royal worcester fits perfectly; they wear well, and are leading all other american-made corsets; try a royal worcester; get the best, they cost no more than inferior makes.

—metal-handled umbrellas \$1 each; nothing tucked on owing to this being the rainy season; regular \$1.50 quality, now \$1—plenty of carriage parasols

## “if you need

—anything in gent's underwear you miss the best chance of the year by staying away—we are going out of gent's furnishings, and for this reason we are offering all gent's underwear at one-half the marked price; there is nothing the matter with the goods; only a desire to close the stock as soon as possible—this will give us more room for the enlargement of a few other departments that need it—we have gent's underwear in heavy, medium and light weights, and will be sold at one-half the marked price—a nice line of balbriggan underwear is included in the line.

## “a new lot of black henriettas,

—48 inches wide for a dollar a yard; extra fine finish; fine australian wool, rich deep dye, heavy cloth, and one of the best ever carried; they are extra good at a dollar a yard and will give perfect satisfaction; take samples for comparison, you will then note their extra value—increasing interest in the dress goods department.

## “the sales in our muslin

—underwear department are now taking on huge proportions; the sales have gone way up—on the bargain counter you will find the best dollar night gowns you ever saw for the money—take a look at the goods, figure up the quantities, and then imagine where the making comes in—this is truly the best bargain in night gowns—remember the price, \$1 each.

## “250 fine lace valentines,

—mounted on fine mottled cardboard, at 15c each, two for twenty-five cents; guaranteed value, 50c—february 14, valentine day—there is nothing near their equal in the city.

—closing out the shoe department; you can save from 50c to \$2 a pair.  
—eleven suits of boys' clothing \$1 a suit.  
—a dollar corset for 50c.

“The merchant turns to the public for his support; the public are his friends; they hold the means that give life and character to his business.”

—if this is so, why should a merchant deceive his friends; why should he advertise to do something he has no intention of doing—would you employ a clerk who would deliberately deceive you—why will you ask your clerks to deliberately deceive a customer, a friend of your business—a merchant employs clerks to build up his business; he pays for newspaper advertising; he thinks out a policy to catch trade, and when they come to his door he disappoints them; he deliberately falsifies his advertisement and expects his employees to help him out in his lying—the average clerk will not do this—if the merchant will not tell the truth, the clerk, if he does not prostitute his honor, will evade the question, and in this way work an injury to the business through the method employed by the proprietor—a good advertiser is a truthful one—honorable, upright business men who know the power of printer's ink are generally truthful advertisers; when a merchant, placing an article in the window at a very low price and the customer calls for the goods, says we are just out—we had a big rush on them, and refuses to take the goods out of the window that he calls his “catch” he is no better than the man who willfully lies to his best friend—it is deception; it is a loss to the merchant who indulges in this, and is injurious to honest advertisers; it places a premium to make dishonest clerks—we endeavor to do an honest business; if one of our clerks misrepresents an article bring the goods back and get your money; it is a duty the public owes to report a dishonest misrepresentation—very often a business suffers when the merchant knows nothing about the trouble—we believe in advertising, but do not believe in carrying advertising to extremes like the man who once advertised his profession on his wife's tombstone and who carries his religion in his pocketbook—never tell the public you are selling goods at cost, never tell the public you buy goods less than any one else; even if you do hit the truth occasionally no one believes you—we believe in saying candidly we are in business for the profit there is in it; we believe in making a fair, square profit on every article we sell—sympathy is a poor excuse for charity; it is like giving a dog the bone after you have gnawed the meat off—it is dry picking—a merchant should conduct his business as a light house to lead the employees safely into port—this business is prospering—we are selling more goods than any dry goods house in this city—there is not a particle of question on this point—take each and every department; they are showing a large increase—there is not a department that is not showing a great increase—we have clerks who attend to their business; they are anxious to please, and pay extra attention to customers; there is no hanging back, no urging of sales; they treat customers pleasantly; they try to please and to gain the confidence of the trade by courteous methods; we do not hammer away on the old worn-out thread-bare story of low prices—it is a dead letter; it smells rank; rotten timber don't make good fire wood—the people hanker after more oysters in their soup, and the larger the better; we want more trade; we can still do a hundred thousand dollars' worth more trade on an increase of not more than 5 per cent additional expense for clerk hire—how can we bring this about—this paper invades 12,000 homes—we endeavor to impress these homes with the one idea of good treatment; we endeavor to merit trade by telling you frankly we expect a profit on every article we sell; we endeavor to make truthful statements, and to merit trade on this basis—last year we made the largest increase ever made by a dry goods house in this city in one year's time, and placed this business far in the lead of all others—no one denies this fact, and we tell you candidly the trade now is far ahead of last year up to date; this is admitted by every one who has been a watcher of events; the dry rot has been cut out; progressive and active employees are engaged, and we push business by very large advertising—when a man says advertising don't pay he does not know how to advertise; it is the fault of the advertiser and not the advertising—the brightest business men of this country are the heaviest advertisers—it pays, and it pays to do it well.

## “one of the handsome

—new things shown in fine table linens is a molre effect, the patterns taken from fine molre silks; it is a handsome novelty in fine table linens and worth more than a passing notice—in order to make the most elegant patterns in fine table linens the most even, round thread well twisted and closely woven is required; the best skilled workmen; extra fine bleachers and the proper quality of flax; you pay a little extra for these qualities; you more than get it back in wear, and have the satisfaction of having the best to entertain your guests; they are reasonable in price; nothing tacked on to make believe—elegant crystal-cut glassware given free to all purchasers in the linen department—one price to all.

## “figured india silks, 65c a yd.

—in the greatly enlarged and improved dress goods department.

—best dollar night gowns we ever sold; best you ever saw for a dollar.  
—this is dress goods week; this is linen week—largely increasing trade in every direction.

## “the large increase

—in the dress goods trade, of this house has been largely brought about by the great liberality we show in giving samples and in showing goods freely; everybody likes good treatment; we make good treatment a more important feature than prices; it is the cardinal feature of this business; a lady loves a man first, her next love is to go shopping—where a lady is given good attention and is treated pleasantly, there is where she delights to go—we make shopping easy by paying more than the usual attention to everybody; what if they don't buy now they are sure to later on, and the salesman who thinks he is a first-class man and shows neglect, is the worst kind of a stick—we pride ourselves upon the fact that we have salespeople who delight to treat the public well—visit our greatly enlarged and improved dress goods department; now 100 feet of counter room devoted to dress goods.

## “fine french printed flannels,

—the genuine french flannels.....50c a yard  
—new styles in plaid french flannels for children's cloaks.....50c a yard  
—small check french flannels, very stylish for children's cloaks. 50c a yard

## “choice patterns in new

cretonnes equal to the finest french designs; the prices are reasonable.

## “we still have

—a line of cloaks that were sold at \$18.00, \$17.00, \$16.00, \$15.00, \$12.00 and \$10.00; it is a broken lot of sizes and a broken lot of styles; we want to close them, take your choice for

**\$3.00 each**—the cloth is worth more money in any of them.

—fine broadcloths for the new three and four-piece military capes—in looking over the new fashion reports you will see the new capes are made stylish and at very little expense to you—buy a butlerick pattern then come and see our new shades in broadcloths—all that is new and desirable we carry.

## “plumatos, a new wash

—printed dress fabric, made in paris; they have the paris ideas in colors and designs, decidedly frenchy; high art in printing, and as the supply is limited it is to your interest to see them.

## “from over the sea

—all the way from glasgow, scotland, where the finest gingham in the world are produced, 31 inches wide, fast colors, elegant patterns, and the price is 25c a yard—no gingham in the world approaches the anderson gingham; for finish and the fine filmy appearance of the designs, they stand in the market at the top—we have 150 pieces of these fine goods now on sale, and specially note the small checks and stripes in blacks and whites, goods we never can get enough of, and three-fourths of the time have none for sale—ladies who want mourning gingham in the best grades should make early selections.

## “we have 11 suits of boys'

—knee-pant suits; we offer the lot for \$1 a suit monday; get in early; you know they will not last but a short time.

## “you can find a complete outfit

—for that blessed baby—take the elevator to the second floor; here is the most complete infants' outfitting department in the city; everything necessary, and at a reasonable price.

## “new ideas in trimming silks;

—full line of colors in silk velvets; extra fine, all-silk velvet for a dollar a yard—velvets will be largely used this season with woolen and cotton dress goods; our assortment is now complete.

—showing new spring dress goods.  
—showing new trimming silks.  
—showing new velvets.  
—showing the best all-wool 50c dress goods.

## “another lot of those embroidery remnants!

—ten cents a yard for the choice, worth from 50c a yard down to a quarter—now ten cents—the same in lace remnants; some are mused and tossed; the reason for the price; this does not hurt them in the least, it injures the sale; you buy them for almost nothing.

## “you pay but very little

—for the shoes we have left; it is not a question of prices, our aim is to sell them; going entirely out of the shoe business; it is true the assortment is somewhat broken, so are the prices, from 50c to \$2.00 a pair less than formerly.

## “the last week we sold

hundreds of pairs of dollar corsets, for 50c, and out of the entire lot only two pairs were returned for other corsets; it is worth a dollar; it is better in some respects than the usual \$1 corset and we offer it for 50c pair

## “crinkled seersuckers

—will be one of the new ideas for spring; our first shipment is now on sale—english crinkles, french crinkles, scotch crinkles, german crinkles, american crinkles, they are here in all colors and designs—new things in the satine stock; new ideas in french-printed wash fabrics; the most elegant styles, far surpassing all previous efforts in this line.

## “a new line of all-wool dress

—goods now being shown at 50c a yard; in times past we sold a large lot of 50c goods, this is the best line of styles, the best line of colors, and the best 50c goods we have ever carried; they are all new; take an early look at the biggest and best 50c line of all-wool dress goods.

—have you seen the new scotch gingham—blacks and whites in abundance—  
—one dollar buys knee-pant suit; only 11 suits in the lot; they were \$1.50.



# PHILBIN TRACT

## GRAND BARGAIN

### SALE.

THIS beautiful property is bounded by San Pedro, Twelfth, Central Avenue and Fourteenth streets. Pico street runs through the entire length of the tract. It is within 20 minutes' walk of Spring and First streets. The Central avenue electric cars pass the property every 10 minutes; Maple avenue electric line is but two blocks away. These two lines give the tract the best car service in the city.

## Eleven Beautiful Residences

Already built on the tract and many others contracted for to be built.

A clean, sandy loam soil, water pipe and sewer laid; cement sidewalks on every street, with no mud or dust, and an elevation 16 to 18 feet higher than the corner of Washington and Figueroa streets makes this property the most healthy and desirable for residence in the city. Opposite the far-famed Child's Tract with its many splendid improvements; here lots sold for \$600 fourteen years ago, and are now held at \$1500 to \$15,000. Lots in the "Philbin Tract" have been held at from \$950 to \$3000. We will place 90 of the choice ones on sale

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

**\$250 —TO— \$700**

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Balance on or before 3 years. You can double your money in one year on every lot. The last tract within the two-mile limit of the Plaza. Take the Maple avenue or the Central avenue electric cars, get off at Pico street and see these beautiful lots and make your selection early. You may never again secure a home so close to business center for the money. A cash deposit required upon making your selection; balance to be arranged upon delivery of certificate of title and deed. Title good or deposit returned.

90  
LOTS

90

90  
LOTS

90

See this tract today, or be at our office Monday morning. Free Carriages.

**GRIDER & DOW, — Sole Agents,**  
109½ SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles, Cal.

### THE COURTS.

#### Argument in the Cable Road Suit Continued.

The Case for the Intervenor Presented by Their Attorney.

#### A Couple of Incurables Committed to the Whittier School.

Four Decrees of Divorce Granted—Three Dissatisfied Wives and One Husband Released from Their Bonds—Court Notes.

The argument in the case of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank vs. the Pacific Railway Company et al., was resumed before Judge Van Dyke yesterday, Charles Silent, Esq., occupying the attention of the Court in presenting the case for his clients, the intervenors, Peabody, Houghteling & Co. of Chicago, the greater part of the day. The rest of the day's session was consumed by Mr. Allen of San Francisco, the representative of Brown & Alvord, the trustees under the first mortgage, the matter over until Monday next.

#### A DAY'S DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Mrs. Jennie K. Floyd was granted a decree by Judge Wade yesterday, divorcing her from Earl Floyd upon the grounds of desertion and failure to provide, and was also allowed to resume her maiden name, Lalande. The defendant let the matter go by default. Judge Wade also granted a decree to Mrs. Jennie McDonald, divorcing her from J. A. McDonald, upon the ground of extreme cruelty, by default. The case of Charles H. Wickman vs. Mary E. Wickman, an action for divorce upon the ground of wilful desertion, came up for hearing before Judge McKinley yesterday morning, and the defendant having allowed the matter to go by default, a decree was granted as prayed for.

#### AN INCONCERNABLE PAIR.

Charlie Carpenter, a sixteen-year-old incorrigible, was taken before Judge Smith yesterday upon complaint of his father, and it being shown that the lad was uncontrollable, he was committed to the State Reform school at Whittier for the term of two years.

Judge Wade heard the application of Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner, yesterday morning, for the commitment of her twelve-year-old son, Paul Duc, to the State Reform School at Whittier, and it being shown that he was incorrigible, the Court ordered him committed to that institution for two years, his stepfather being required to contribute \$3 per week toward his support.

#### COMMITTED TO STOCKTON.

Beth White, a native of Canada, 80 years of age, residing on Orange street, was duly adjudged insane and committed to the State Asylum at Stockton by Judge Smith yesterday afternoon, in

accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Choate and Hughes, the examining commissioners. The unfortunate man received an injury to his head some thirteen years ago, and since that time has been subject to epileptic mania.

#### Court Notes.

Upon motion of the District Attorney, Judge Smith yesterday morning ordered that the case against Juan Valenzuela, charged with grand larceny, be dismissed, the evidence against him being insufficient to warrant a conviction. Judge Smith yesterday arraigned C. B. Holmes upon the charge of forgery preferred against him, and allowed him until Monday morning in which to plead thereto. An order was also made admitting defendant to bail in the sum of \$1000.

The case appealed by J. J. Gussenhoven from Justice Twitchell's court at Santa Monica came up for hearing before Judge Smith yesterday morning, and resulted in a modification of the judgment so as to allow the defendant to serve out his term at the rate of one day's imprisonment for every \$2 of the fine imposed.

Upon motion of M. V. Biscailuz, Esq., and presentation of licenses from the courts of Arizona, Henry Stielitz, Esq., was duly admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the Superior Court of this county by Judge Clark yesterday.

Judge Clark yesterday denied the motion of the plaintiff in the foreclosure case of Spencer M. Rice vs. Eliza H. Raymond et al. for judgment on the pleadings, but granted that for a stay of execution for ten days in the case of M. S. Cummings vs. S. A. Randall.

#### New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases: Petition of Matilda S. Hawes for letters of administration to the estate of Anthony R. Hernandez, deceased, who died on January 10 last, leaving real property valued at \$500.

Petition of Eliza L. Sands for the admission to probate of the will of Joshua Sands, deceased, who died on December 31 last, leaving personal property valued at \$5310.

Petition of Mary A. James for appointment as guardian of the person and estate of her minor son, Harry M. James.

of the dangerous condition of the stairway at Belmont Hall, causing Mrs. Gorman to fall down and break one of her legs.

Petition of Carrie L. Field for the admission to probate of the will of Charles J. Field, deceased, who died on August 16, 1887, leaving real estate valued at \$3000.

#### CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Finance Committee of the Council yesterday.

The Finance Committee of the Council met yesterday and adopted the following recommendations for submission to the Council Monday: Recommend that the reports of the City Auditor, showing the condition of the funds for weeks ending January 28th and February 6th, report of the Water Overseer on sales of water for the month of January, and the report of the City Auditor on the Water Overseer's report for seven days in the month of January, 1893, be filed.

Recommend that the demand of L. H. Lyon for \$5.35, J. M. Baldwin for \$20, W. A. E. Noble for \$15, J. T. Brown for \$18, D. F. Donegan for \$350 be denied.

Recommend that the petition from A. McCartney for a rebate of taxes be referred to the City Attorney for his opinion on the same.

In the matter of the petition of Helen M. Durgin, asking that tax sale certificate No. 49, to be found on page 435 of volume 4 of Tax Sales for 1887-88, be cancelled, the City Assessor having reported to this committee that the statements therein set forth are correct, we recommend that said petition be granted, and that the City Clerk be ordered to mark said tax sale certificate No. 49, for the year 1887-88, cancelled and redeemed of record, the same being a double of assessment No. 1493, unknown owners.

In the matter of the petition of Maria Medran, asking that tax sale certificate No. 2727, for the year 1891-92, be ordered cancelled and redeemed of record, upon the ground that the property therein described is a double assessment, the City Assessor having reported to this committee that the statements therein set forth are correct, we recommend that said petition be granted, and that the City Clerk be ordered to mark said tax sale certificate No. 2727, to be found in volume 9 of Tax Sales, as page 309, cancelled and redeemed of record.

In the matter of the petition from Max Harris, asking for the return to him on account of tax sale certificate No. 1890, for the year 1890-91, upon the ground that the property therein described is doubly assessed, and the taxes already paid, as shown by assessment No. 119-Mc, the City Assessor having reported to this committee that the statements therein contained are correct, we recommend that said certificate No. 1890 be marked cancelled and redeemed of record, and that upon the presentation of a proper demand for the tax fund of 1890-91, the sum of \$23.72 be returned to the petitioner.

In the matter of the petition from N. P. Campbell asking a return to him on account of tax sale certificate No. 442, tax fund of 1889-90, \$3.93; certificate No. 442, tax fund of 1889-90, \$3.93; certificate No. 1243, tax fund of 1887-88, \$0.04; certificate No. 743, tax fund of 1887-88, \$2.82; certificate No. 746, tax fund of 1887-88, \$2.82.

### AT THE CAPITAL.

#### Parties and Crowds at the Republican Court.

Secrets for Inexperienced Hostesses—Social Common Sense from a Washington Society Woman—Where All are Well Dressed.

#### Contributed to The Times.

A young hostess is often prevented from entertaining her friends as generally as she would like, by a feeling that they will not enjoy coming to her house. "It is always so pleasant at Mrs. B.'s or Mrs. J.'s, but nobody will want to come here," is her underlying, if not her spoken, thought. And when at last she does remember that parties and teas and festivities of all sorts are places for meeting others besides one's host and hostess, she falls into a new slough of despond over the size of her rooms and the totally disproportionate size of her visiting list, and she gives up once more the idea of receiving her friends under her own roof.

Now, whether the house be large or small, the experience is the same, for in these days the larger the house the larger the visiting list. The proportion does not vary.

It is also true, moreover, that our young housekeeper, and particularly her husband, as they go about from place to place, find the most strange and unaccountable differences in their enjoyment of certain evenings.

#### TWO PARTIES.

At the first place there were almost too many people; she was crowded about and her train was stepped on; he had some difficulty in getting supper, and both of them were unaccountably wet. Yet the memory of that evening was most agreeable, the women looked so well, the men were so delightful, the youths and maidens danced so merrily.

The next experience was altogether different. Large rooms gave plenty of space, there was time and room enough for supper, but the gowns showed signs of wear, the men were few and far between, or undeniably prosy, the girls sat in the corner and longed for partners. The husband congratulates his wife over the fire before they go to bed that they at least do not bore their neighbors with parties, and wonders why that house has no such "luck" in entertainment as the first.

Neither of them see the close connection between my lady's discouraged morning meditations over her visiting list and the evening reflections upon the successful entertainments. For in fact the one party was gay because it was a little too full, the other was dull because it was a little too empty. There is nothing an inexperienced or unreflected hostess dreads so much as a crowd; there is nothing she ought to seek so vigorously.

#### ADVANTAGES OF A CROWD.

If you undertake to analyze the sensations which made a given occasion interesting, so many things will enter in that no one reason can be given for success.

At hand to relieve them or you. The woman who is fascinated itself at first, becomes intolerable if you cannot see another to take her place. A tea-table—that paradise or purgatory, as the case may be—is at once possible and unnecessary if the room be full. You may retire to a convenient corner, secure from observation among so many if you wish, but you will not be under the necessity of talking half the evening with any one man or woman for lack of a possible method of departure.

Brief conversations are the rule, however, in a crowded room, and a short talk with many friends, and it is these light and airy nothings that best suit such occasions. Such a state of things implies, too, that most of the guests are standing, and this makes introductions easy, and change from one person to another very simple.

But in those unhappy parlors where "there is room enough" only the very bold will dare to cross the empty spaces to speak to a friend, and there will be no chance to meet the lion, because you are pushed up against him.

Another most decided advantage in "too many people," is the obvious fact that among them all each will find those he wishes to see. Except in the very close and compact circles of "society," par excellence, the grand dames of whose inner circles need no suggestions as to the business of entertainment, except for such as these it is a great point toward the satisfaction of the company to have it so varied that all shall find friends.

In our diversified and democratic land every man has a score of interests, and when he opens his doors he likes to gather from all the circles where he counts men as friends. This is even more true of women.

The circles of the world of today interfere in a bewildering entanglement. Let the host invite freely from them all, and then he will find that all his guests know so many other guests that each seems to know the whole company; and thus each remembers no pauses, no seasons of wonder and dreary doubt, no conversations lengthened out long beyond the vanishing point, lest they have no successors at all.

#### EVERYBODY IS WELL DRESSED.

There are incidental advantages, too. Those gorgeous garments that looked so well when you had so little space or time for scanning them, were the same gowns that showed the wear or tear of the second season where there was plenty of room to display them. It is only the fortunate wearer of purple who can afford to desire room enough to show her train. And in this country men wear their dress suits an incredible length of time. In all the East, moreover, the gay young girls can only pray their friends to invite more and more, for else, where will there be men enough to dance the evening through? And a similar cry for "girls enough" goes up from many a Western town.

Every good rule, like every good person, has the defect of its qualities. It is true that so many people will fill the house a little too full, that it will be hot, and that you cannot eat your supper in peace. But these things are better than a dismal atmosphere for which no one can account. It is of no great matter if the temperature is above the normal (especially if there is some ventilation), and the chief end of a party is not eating—that is the function of a dinner—while in every other respect a crowd has double advantages for every disadvantage. Therefore, when the would-be hostess arrives at that anxious place in her life where she debates "Shall I or shall I not?" over the names which form the outer fringe of her acquaintance, let her decide favorably

without hesitation. As a matter of fact, one and another and another guest most certainly expected will decline for reasons of their own, good, bad and indifferent. The hour comes to most entertainers, when those debated invitations will be a large reliance to fill the empty rooms, and even distinctly uninteresting guests will be greeted with great relief. So do not hesitate, whoever you may be, lest you have too large a number. Many and many a party has been wrecked for want of guests enough; but the few evils of a comfortable crowd are always forgotten in the remembered pleasure of an evening of which it could be said "Everybody was there."

ANNA L. DAWES.  
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#### AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

#### Selling Photographs to Pay the Expenses of Their Hobby.

Many photographers who started as amateurs in the fascinating pursuit of taking pictures find themselves forced into doing a little professional work in order to pay the expenses of their alluring hobby. "One of the newest ways of these gentlemen," said a Harlem woman to a reporter the other day, "to persuade people, women especially, to order photographs, is being practiced pretty successfully among the flat house population."

"You know many a woman whose wants far outnumber her dollars would like to have her children's pictures taken to send to her friends, but she cannot spare the time to get the children and herself all dressed and then go with them; nor can she well afford the car fare, to say nothing of the charges which must be made by a photographer who pays office rent. Some washday morning, when she is up to her elbows in soap suds, she answers a knock at the door, and is a good deal surprised to find a man there who holds before her eyes a pretty photograph of her own little ones."

"Where did you get that?" she asks. "I saw these pretty children," answers the wily photographer, "dressed so neatly going to the park the other day, and I took the liberty of grouping them, ma'am, upon the sidewalk and making a picture of them for my own collection. I am an amateur, and I am looking for pretty subjects, and so I photographed the little ones for myself. When I saw how well it turned out, I thought I would call and let you see it. If you would like a few for yourself I will make copies for twenty-five cents each."

"Now if there is any time when children look well, babies especially, it is just after they have been fed and washed and dressed and sent out for a walk or a play. An hour afterward they look like different children. Now it's an exceptional woman who can resist the temptation of ordering a few pictures when she sees her favorite Johnny with his pretty curls looking extremely natural and smiling at her with eyes so like his father's. It is the nature of children to behave at their worst when a mother wants to show them off, and when nobody expects anything of them to act and look their prettiest."

"And now there they sit before their delighted mother, well taken, without any trouble to her, and if she has a dollar anywhere the photographer is pretty sure to get it. Indeed, sir, I think he was a cute man who first thought of that way to amuse himself."

#### Complimentary Nonsense.

"There are certain persons," remarked a literary woman to one of her friends as she returned from an afternoon reception, "who are a perfect terror to me. When I go into society where they are I am quite

given to creeping up behind them if I see them coming in my direction. They will plump down by my side in the most affectionate, kittenish way, and immediately burst into all sorts of enthusiasm about something that I have recently written or—which is quite as likely—that they have recently read. There are two or three houses which systematically and persistently stay away from just on this account. One of them is presided over by a woman whose principal occupation is artistic designing.

"I remember once, in a sort of retaliation for her gush over a sketch of mine she had been reading, that I turned to her with a great affection of enthusiasm and said: "'Now, dear Mrs. A., please tell me all about the newest designs for carpets and upholstery. I know you do such lovely ones, and really I haven't seen novelties for quite a while.'"

"She gave a little grimace of disgust and weariness, and exclaimed: "'Oh, please don't ask me to talk shop. I get so tired of the everlasting grind of it. I had much rather talk about that delightful story of yours.'"

"It's a curious fact that people never seem to realize that to a certain extent literary work is drudgery. Of course it has its pleasant features, but all the same there is a deal of hard work attached to it, and writers, as well as other workers, enjoy a little respite from what is to them the humdrum of the daily labor."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### POWER IN IRON MINING.

The power used in iron ore mining in the United States is enormous. The official returns from the various mines report a total of more than 1,100 steam boilers, with an aggregate of some 58,000 horsepower; and these boilers furnish steam to about 1,100 steam engines, including air compressors, hoisting machinery, engines for driving washers, crushers, etc., some of large size. These engines, however, do not in most instances include the motive power for pumps, in a majority of cases the latter being rated independent of steam engines, as a locomotive would be. In the returns made, however, there were about eighty pumps mentioned independent of steam engines, twenty locomotives used in and about the mines, four steam shovels employed in digging or handling ore, eight turbine wheels driving machinery, and ten air compressors worked by water power.

#### POWER IN IRON MINING.

Of course the application of steam and compressed air in the iron mines has very largely reduced the number of animals employed in and about the mines, and it is to be remarked that Michigan, on account of its numerous deep mines, and as the largest producer of iron ore, stands at the head of these data of machinery and power.

#### THE HORSE IS USEFUL EVEN IF DEAD.

The whale can be put to a great use even when dead, as can also the horse, the various parts of which are utilized as follows: Hair of mane and tail for haircloth, stuffing mattresses and making bags for crushing seed in oil mills, etc.; hide and skin tanned for leather for covering tables, etc.; tendons used for glue and gelatin; bones for knife handles, phosphorus, superphosphate of lime and manure, blood for manure and also for rosins or for old iron.—Spays Moments.

#### TUTELARY TREES.

Ancient people had their tutelary trees just as they had their tutelary gods—the former being the altars and shrines of the latter. Among the Scandinavians the ash was held to be the most sacred tree. Serpents, according to their belief, dared not approach it. Hence the women left their children with entire confidence under its shade while they went on with their harvesting.—Cleveland's Magazine.



Los Angeles county, Cal.  
Passed February 1, 1894  
T. H. WARD,  
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the  
Board of Supervisors.  
By J. M. DUNSMOOR, Deputy Clerk.





Such a whirl of festivity as the past week has been. To attend the numerous receptions, teas, luncheons and card parties and keep out of the wet was enough to wear one out. The weather, as everyone knows, has been simply "beastly," if one may be permitted to use a vulgar but expressive English term. This week, in spite of the fact that next Wednesday is the beginning of Lent, promises quite as much gaiety. Tuesday alone offers enough entertainments to suffice for a whole week, if one could accomplish the feat of being in a dozen places at once. But then, it is the day before Ash Wednesday, and is also Valentine's day, and perhaps that accounts for it. The card basket announces a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. T. S. C. Lowe and the Misses Lowe, on Monday evening from 8 to 11, at their palatial Pasadena home, to which many Los Angeles guests have been bidden.

On Tuesday Mrs. John Ellis of the Melbourne and Mrs. Will Barber of Figueroa street will give receptions at their respective places of residence. Mrs. A. Mullen, Miss Mullen and Mrs. Emilie Hoffman, of No. 3110 Grand avenue, have also issued at home cards for Tuesday, from 2 to 5 p.m., to meet Miss Rosecrans of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Bradner Lee will have a coterie of young ladies to drink tea with her on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening there will be a card party at the Perry mansion, on Pearl street, and another at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forman. On Wednesday Lent begins, and there seems to be a temporary lull. In order to give society an opportunity to make a good beginning in the new year, possibly, the calendar shows a concert, however—a violin recital by H. E. Hamilton and pupils at Y.M.C.A. Hall. The Woman's Parliament at Pasadena also opens on Wednesday.

On Thursday there is the Widney reception, which will doubtless call on the multitude of ladies, as the storm last week interfered so seriously with their reception of last Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Cochran will give a large reception on Friday evening, at their home on Olive street, Co. A, Seventh Infantry, N. G. C., to announce their midwinter ball for next Friday evening at Armory Hall.

THE SEVERANCE RECEPTION.  
The event of the season among the Los Angeles' elite was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Severance last Thursday evening at their magnificent home on Adams street. To it was bidden the elect of the charmed inner circle of society, numbering about two hundred guests. Entering the mansion from the canvas-enclosed porch, the guests were received by Mr. Severance, who stood just at the outer entrance of the great rotunda-like hall, from the walls of which flashed scores of gas jets, shimmering through sconces, supplemented by the soft glow of wax candles. The guests passed up the broad staircase to the floor above, where the dressing-rooms were. On the first landing was a curtain of smilax gracefully draped from the alcove behind, and a profusion of smilax-wreathed pictures, sconces and portraits, but no special decoration was attempted in accordance with the latest Eastern custom. Bowls of exquisite roses blossomed in convenient niches, as if they grew by nature there. Mrs. Severance, in an elegant gown of canary silk, richly trimmed with old point lace, received the guests in the pink and gold reception-room at the right of the front entrance. She was assisted by Mrs. Gorman of Santa Monica, Mrs. H. T. Lee, Miss Seymour and Mrs. C. J. Ellis. The affair was characterized by an informality that added much to the pleasure of the guests. The music of the orchestra, which floated down from the floor above, proved irresistible for the young people, and the rugs were accordingly removed from the hall, and soon the dancers were gliding over the polished floor. At 10:30 colored lanterns were quietly through the rooms, laying Japanese tables in the hall, library, reception or drawing-room, wherever the guests happened to be, and serving delicate refreshments. A feast of reason, a flow of soul and of champagne followed. Previous to this bon homie were passed about, the guests decking themselves with the fanciful paper caps much much popping of bon bons and merriment. The toilets of the ladies were exceptionally beautiful and elaborate, and the affair was pronounced by social leaders to eclipse in elegance anything of a similar nature that has recently occurred here.

THE BANNING RECEPTION.  
The reception given by Mrs. Hancock Banning last Thursday afternoon at her handsome home, which crowns the height of Fort Hill, was one of the most brilliant social functions of the week. In spite of the drizzling rain outside, the spirit and enthusiasm of the guests were not in the least dampened, or the costumes any the less brilliant. From the blinds were drawn, shutting out the dreary, dismal day, and a flood of gas light shed its luminous rays on the throng, which gathered in the handsome parlors, where a wealth of peach blossoms gave delicate fragrance and color, conveying a hint of spring when the clouds shall have rolled away. A large Indian basket filled with these delicate blossoms was an artistic feature of the parlor decorations. Exquisite Dutch roses also found a place among the garlands of smilax and clusters of ferns. From the library floated out soft, sweet strains of music, and in the hall bright poinsettia blossoms nodded a warm welcome to the incoming guests.

Mrs. Banning, attired in a salmon pink Empire gown with mousseline de soie drapery, received the guests, and was assisted by a very lovely lady in a blue gown. Mrs. Banning wore a stylish yellow brocade with crimson sash and jacket and bouffant sleeves. Mrs. George Patton looked charming in a delicate blue gown with a white mist of lace-like drapery. Mrs. Russell wore a lovely lavender robe. Mrs. George Denis was all in white with long black gloves. Miss Lulu Glassell wore a delicate cream lace gown over blue with big blue velvet sleeves, and Miss Emma Childs never looked more charming than in her heavily brocade silk of cream and pale pink. Miss May Johnson wore a pale pink robe, and

Miss Inez Shorb a delicate forget-me-not blue with white draperies. Miss Hard was all in pure white with ribbon garniture.

Other guests included Mrs. Sutherland Hutton, Mrs. Gorman of Santa Monica, Mrs. E. A. Preuss, Mrs. C. Schumacher, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. A. Glassell, Sr., Miss Willis, Miss Cole, Miss Ruth Childs, the Misses Mullins, Miss Van Dyke, Judge and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Halstead, Miss Jennie Winston, Messrs. Fred Griffith, Capt. C. E. Thom, Mr. Betts, Col. Dunkelberger, and hosts of others. Refreshments were served on the second floor, from tête-à-tête tables, from the center of which bloomed a bowl of peach blossoms. A large table was laid in the middle of the dining-room, and pink-shaded candelabra shed a rosy light over the banqueters. An exceptionally elaborate menu was served, as follows:

Stewed oysters. Chicken salad. Saratoga chips. Biscuit. Ice cream and cake. Salted almonds and olives. Coffee. Chocolate.

A RECHERCHE DINNER PARTY.

Last Wednesday Mrs. E. A. Preuss and her sister, Mrs. C. Schumacher gave a delightful dinner party at their residence on South Broadway. The affair was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Strathmore and Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Chicago. Covers were laid for ten, and the event was characterized by that elegance and taste which is a feature of all entertainments given by these accomplished matrons. The name cards were out of the ordinary, being delicate sea shells beautifully hand painted. Roses formed the chief decorations.

DRIVE WHIST.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Conroy entertained a large number of friends very delightfully on Thursday evening. Drive whist was the amusement, some seventy-five guests participating. Delicious refreshments were served throughout the evening, and elegant prizes in gold and silver awarded the fortunate winners. Mrs. Fred C. Howes and Mrs. Robert Hardie won the ladies' first and second prizes, Mr. Howes and Mr. Childress, the gentlemen's prizes.

THE HOLTERHOFF RECEPTION.

Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff gave a most charming and artistic entertainment to her large circle of friends on Wednesday afternoon to ladies, and to ladies and gentlemen in the evening. The decorations were in lavender and pink, the color extending to confections even. The prizes for successful players were very handsome. Mrs. Charles Carpentier, winning the first prize in the afternoon, Mrs. F. K. Ainsworth in the evening. Among the many guests were noticed Messrs. Klouke, Hughes, Shoemaker, Conroy, Childress, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Howes, and Mrs. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman, Mr. and Mrs. Park, Maj. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. Dan McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Freisner, Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson, and others.

STUDENTS' RECEPTION.

Wednesday evening Prof. and Mrs. Hough gave a most enjoyable reception to the students of the Woodbury Business College at their residence, No. 1131 South Hill street. Although the weather was exceedingly disagreeable over one hundred were present. The entire house was at the disposal of the guests, and they were entertained, during the earlier part of the evening, by music, recitation and games. Prof. Wilson, accompanied by C. W. Stevens, rendered two of his popular violin solos. Prof. Hough and Miss Kinnberck, with their banjos, and Mrs. Hough, with her guitar, members of the popular Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club, were as usual heartily concurred. Miss Pearl Gleason rendered a very amusing selection, and, after a few words of welcome, Prof. Hough favored his guests with a selection illustrating an awkward boy delivering his first recitation, and responded to an encore. The refreshments were served in a novel manner, and the evening's entertainment ended with a flash-light photograph of the guests, taken by Mr. Goodhue, of the commercial department. The students were of one accord in pronouncing their host and hostess as model entertainers, and regard the occasion as one of the most pleasant social events they ever enjoyed.

ACES AND SPADES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Swaine gave a very enjoyable card party Friday evening to a few friends at their residence, No. 1134 East Twelfth street. The affair was given in honor of Col. and Mrs. P. T. Swaine.

PROGRESSIVE CARDS.

Miss Mary Rohr gave a party to a few of her friends on Tuesday night at her home on Estrella avenue. The time was pleasantly spent in progressive cards, and, after presenting the lucky players with handsome mementos, music helped to enliven the evening. The following guests were present: Misses L. Maulhardt, T. Ganahl, M. Engelbracht, A. Engelbracht, A. Portmann, J. Reardon, E. Coates, D. Hovel, A. White, F. King, Messrs. A. Maulhardt, W. C. Wolfe, A. T. White, F. Coates, J. A. King, J. Reardon, C. Engelbracht, C. Rohr.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

The Mistletoe Club gave their second entertainment and dance on Tuesday evening last, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Those taking part in the programme were: Miss Marguerite Beaver, who received a very hearty encore to her solo, "Dear Heart"; Mr. Wetzel, violin solo; Miss Strohm, piano solo; Emmet S. Peak, cornet solo; Mr. Shepard, vocal solo; Miss Katie Scheneman, sister solo, for which she received her usual encore, and Miss Beaver, piano solo. At the close of the programme, Mr. Buckins made a few remarks, and the hall was then cleared for dancing. The music, furnished mostly by the gentlemen of the club, was excellent, and all had a most enjoyable time.

The Columbian Whist Club, composed of young ladies, held another of its interesting meetings last Friday evening at the residence of J. N. Sutton, on East Twenty-seventh street. The following young ladies were in attendance: Misses Thorpe, Devin, Teahan, Quinn, Brant, Ganahl, Reardon, White, Coates, Engelbracht, Colgan, Newman. The club then adjourned until the first Friday evening after Lent, at which time a grand open meeting will be given. The Oxyel Club holds its postponed meeting at the home of Miss Lockhart on Ottawa street on Monday evening. "Thomas Nelson Page" will be the subject. An unusually interesting programme will be presented. The "Eolian Quartette" will sing. Miss Metcalf having been engaged in Mr. Burdette's place.

A TRIMBLE PARTY.

Mrs. M. Burton Williamson of West Jefferson street gave a most delightful "trimble" party on Friday afternoon to her University friends in honor of Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of Prof. George Hitchcock of Pomona. She was assisted by Mrs. E. W. Caswell, Mrs. C. B. Woodhead, Mrs. Emma King, Misses Virgie, Lillian and Estella Williamson. The parlors were beautifully decorated with smilax, the

feathery papyrus and callas. The thimble was discussed from its earliest use till the present time. Mrs. D. C. Cook read a paper upon its use in foreign nations, and exhibited specimens of Gobelin tapestry and draperies wrought in those countries.

Mrs. Cochran, wife of Rev. Dr. Cochran, told of its use in Japan, and discussed dress in that country, illustrating with a Japanese doll dressed in the height of fashion.

Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Owen related some experiences in the Sandwich Islands, and Mrs. Caswell furnished some conundrums for the entertainment of the company.

Mrs. Williamson conducted an observation game, which resulted in Mrs. Beach carrying off the first prize—a beautiful silver thimble, and Mrs. Hawer the buoy prize—a tape needle, after which refreshments were served.

Among those present were the following: Mrs. Hitchcock of Pomona, Mrs. A. C. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Lettie Williams, Mrs. E. W. Caswell, Mrs. F. C. Howes, Mrs. R. L. McKnight, Mrs. G. F. Ward, Mrs. D. C. Cook, Mrs. A. W. Oliver, Mrs. Ernest Oliver, Miss Tamar Gray, Miss Billings, Mrs. W. S. Matthew, Miss True, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. George I. Cochran, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. M. T. Winton, Miss Winton, Mrs. F. M. Caswell, Mrs. Mertz, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. G. F. Brown, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Samuel Hawver, Mrs. Slaughter of Evanston, Ill., Mrs. Bristol of Chicago, Mrs. S. M. Cool, Mrs. J. S. Kline, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Rev. Hall, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. S. A. Thompson, Mrs. Tilden, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Urmeted, Mrs. May, Mrs. Stagg, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. E. H. Owen, Mrs. M. E. Griswold, Miss Josie Maclay.

ALUMNI RECEPTION.

The reception tendered last evening by the High School Alumni Association to the winter class of '93 was an exceptionally pleasant affair, and was attended by a large number of students, patrons and teachers.

A short programme was given during the early part of the evening in the assembly hall, the class occupying seats of honor on the platform, which was profusely festooned with scarlet, the class color.

Mr. Haas, president of the Alumni Association, welcomed the newcomers in a graceful speech, which was responded to by Ralph Day, the class president. There were vocal and instrumental selections and recitations, and then, the formalities being over, the alumni and their guests adjourned to the wine halls, where dancing was enjoyed, the sweet girl graduates and their gallant partners keeping time merrily to the music of the High School orchestra.

IMAN-ELEY.

A quiet, pretty wedding occurred at the Chapel of the Upham, East Los Angeles, last evening, the contracting parties being Miss Beatrice Marie Eley, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Eley of Glendale, and Ephraim Iman, with whom she was formerly engaged. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. A. Heinzel. The chancel and altar were very prettily decorated with violets, calla lilies and smilax. A reception followed at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Gilson, sister of the bride, No. 619 South Workman street. The happy couple left by the evening train for Riverside.

THE CHATTAQUANS.

The fifth bi-monthly meeting of the Union Chautauquan Circle of Los Angeles and vicinity will take place at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium on Tuesday evening, February 14, commencing promptly at 8 p.m. A new feature of these enjoyable evenings will be a programme instructively as well as interesting, prepared on the work of the past four months, in the shape of a review of the "Grecian History" and the "United States and Foreign Powers," just finished by the circles. The Habberton Circle will have papers and recitations on the subject of "The Religion of Greece, The Gods and Goddesses as Compared with the Present Day." The Ramona Circle will give papers and essays on "The Army and Navy of Greece, Their Mode of Defense and Warfare," comparing with those of our own age and day. The Eretria Circle will produce a debate question: "Was it better to have been a resident of Athens or of Sparta?" The Y.M.C.A. Circle furnish papers and talks on "Views of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," showing the diplomatic relations of the United States and foreign powers.

Mentionable among the social happenings of the past week is the session of the "Kangaroo Court" of Arrowhead Springs.

On Wednesday evening last the case of "The People" vs. Mark Wilinski, charged with misdemeanor, consisting of criminal interference with the waterworks of the Arrowhead Hotel Company, thereby causing loss to life and property.

The "Court" opened at 7:30 p.m. in Assembly Hall before Judge O. P. Stearns of the Supreme bench of Minnesota.

J. M. Davies of Los Angeles, W. V. Bernette of Minneapolis, and A. B. Harrington of Arrowhead, attorneys for the defense, pleaded nobly in behalf of their client, but Judge Leverage, formerly of San Francisco, acting as State Attorney, succeeded, by the aid of half a dozen dishonest witnesses, in convincing the jury that the prisoner was guilty as charged. He was sentenced by the "Court" to the State Prison for ten years and a fine of \$10,000. The next case on Judge Stearns' calendar was that of the People vs. William McNutt, for grand larceny. It was alleged by the prosecution that on the 7th inst. the prisoner had stolen a valuable pet burro belonging to the company.

The defendant, with the aid of Harry Harrington of Cheyenne, pleaded his case well in his own comical manner. After a lengthy argument and cross-examination the case was handed over to the jury. R. E. Clark of Los Angeles, constable, took the jury up, and for some time looked on from the defense; but after several disagreements, the jury decided that the prosecution was laboring under a hallucination, and that the defendant had not stolen the burro, but that the burro belonged to the defendant. Hence the verdict "not guilty."

The jury panel consisted of the following: Mrs. G. H. Adams, Mrs. J. M. Davies, Mrs. Easton, Mrs. Stearns, Miss Maurice, Miss Lexington, G. H. Adams, J. P. O'Connor, S. A. Prince, J. Lenort, H. P. Courthouse, L. S. Lawless.

THE "KORT" ADJOURNS.

Miss Susie Patton is in San Francisco. Mrs. Banning and daughters expect to return in the spring from their two years' sojourn in Paris.

SCOTLAND SNAPS SHOTS.

Mrs. McFarland of Portland, Or., has arrived and will reside with her son, J. C. McFarland and family on West Twenty-third street.

Mrs. Cory Avery Tompkins is spending a few days with her parents before leaving for her new home in Santa

# The Busy Bee Shoe House.

## Our Great Mid-Winter Sale Playing Havoc With Prices and Competition.

It is a satisfaction to us to see goods move even if we don't make money on them. Oftentimes room means money, and we need every inch of space in this, the largest exclusive shoe house in this city for our coming spring stock. Just to Move Them!



Have You Seen Our Famous Men's \$3.00 SHOE?

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes at \$3.50; worth \$5.00.

Men's Extension Edge Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, \$2.00; cheap at \$3.00.

Men's American Kangaroo, Congress or Lace Shoes, well worth \$3.50, now on sale at \$2.50.

Men's Velvet Embroidered Velvet Slippers, only 95c.

Ladies' Cloth Top, Dongola Kid, Patent Tip, Button Shoes, \$2.50 a pair. The best shoe for the money in Los Angeles.

Ladies' Genuine Hand-welt French Dongola Kid Shoes, Extension Soles, \$2.50 a pair. They usually sell at \$3.50.

Ladies' Oxfords, Patent Tip, Cloth Top, \$1.50.

Ladies' Oxfords, Patent Tip, Dongola Kid, \$1.50; well worth \$2.50.

Ladies' Oxfords, Finely Finished, Dongola Kid, Patent Scalloped Tip, \$2.00; very light and dressy.

Misses Department.

Dongola Kid, Patent Tip, Button Shoes, Spring Heels, Sizes 12 to 2, \$1.40; worth \$2.00.

Pebble Goat, Button, Spring Heels, Rawhide Tips, \$1.50; cheap at \$2.50.

Misses' Kangaroo Calf, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, Rawhide Tips, \$1.60; cheap at \$2.50.

Misses' Plain Toe, Kid, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, on sale at the uniform price of \$1.50 a pair.

Children's Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, Rawhide Tips, \$1.35; sizes 8 to 11. The best shoe on earth for the money we are selling it for.

Children's Grain Tip, Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 8 to 12, \$1.00 a pair. Where can you equal it?

Infants' Button Shoes, Soft Soles, 25c.

We Carry the biggest line of Children's Red Shoes in the City.

# THE BUSY BEE, The Largest Exclusive Shoe House in Los Angeles

Wm. O'Reilly & Co., 201 N. SPRING ST.  
Opposite the Old Courthouse.

Rosa, where Mr. Tompkins has accepted the vice-principleship of the High School.

Miss Blanche E. Leveille has returned from her visit in the East.

Mrs. M. E. Holmes and Mrs. C. Cox of Kenosha, Wis., are visiting their son and nephew, William R. Barrington of this city.

Mrs. Robert N. Bulla and child left Thursday for Sacramento.

W. C. Price, a prominent business man of Oakland, is visiting his wife, two daughters and niece, who have been stopping at the St. Angelo for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Shaw (née Smith), two children and nurse left on Wednesday for Denver, Colo., with hopes of the change of climate benefiting Mrs. Shaw's health.

Miss Martha Helmsch entertained a few friends at cards last evening, likewise Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fleischman of Pearl street, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holliday of West Twenty-third street.

The Arar Club postponed its meeting last Thursday on account of the rain. It will meet this week at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Haue, corner of Washington and Hope streets.

Science Association.

The regular meeting of the Southern California Science Association will be held in the Friday Morning Club room, St. Vincent's Hall, near Sixth and Hill streets, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ornithology will be the subject of the evening, and a fine collection of birds and eggs will be exhibited. Papers will be read as follows: "Seasonal Variation of Some Australian Birds," Capt. T. B. Merry; "Bird Life in California and Europe," Dr. A. Davidson; "California Songsters," Dr. S. H. Welles. Visitors invited.

PROF. BUCHANAN

Wants the ladies of Los Angeles to attend his lecture to ladies Tuesday, 3 p.m., at St. Vincent's Hall, on "The Wonders of Pychometry."

Insurance Notice.

I beg to say to my friends and patrons that I am still in the fire insurance business, and you need not listen to any statements to the contrary. Have transferred my agency to Scarborough & Co., but I am connected with the new firm, and ask a continuation of former patronage to myself and the new firm. We represent the Lion of London and the National of Hartford. Ample assets at established rates.

C. H. MCNELLY, Solicitor, 126 South Broadway.

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers. Cesar & Co., 526 S. Spring St. Open day and night. Telephone 102.

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

# Frank, Gray & Co.

Owing to the withdrawal of two members of the corporation, we must turn a large amount of our present stock into ready money at once, therefore we have concluded to offer our goods now on hand at a sacrifice, and give the people of Los Angeles and vicinity an opportunity of purchasing at lower prices than ever offered in this city before. Sweeping reductions have been made in all departments, and any one in need of anything in the line of Silks, Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Knit and Muslin Underwear, Hosiery, Domestic, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, will do well to call and get our prices before going elsewhere.

Sale commences Monday, February 13th. During the sale our store will open at 9 a.m. and close at 6 p.m.

# Frank, Gray & Co.

SPRING ST., COR. THIRD.

## LOOK OUT!

### That Cold May Mean La Grippe,

It is Again Becoming Epidemic All Over the Country—Bellan's La Grippe Specific Absolutely Cures La Grippe.

It is made in Los Angeles, and guaranteed. This is its second season and it has not failed in a single instance to cure. Here are names of well-known residents who have tried it, not for La Grippe alone, but for other things. Ask them what they think about it.

IT CURES LA GRIPPE.

It is primarily a medicine for colds, chronic constipation, nervousness, low fevers, piles, headache, etc., and for that reason.

HOW DOES IT ASSURE NATURE.

It is the best thing yet discovered for La Grippe. Mr. J. Denison, 1815 Downey avenue; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Spencer, 233 South Griffin avenue; E. M. Leonard, 423 South Griffin avenue; B. F. Monahan, 230 Lecouveau street; Wm. Jochum, Potomac block, Broadway; Wm. Mayer, Jr., Station A, Frank Griffith, LaCadena, Cal.; Mrs. S. Elsworth, Station A, H. & Chamberlain, Station C; A. W. Fisher, with Moller & Co., wholesale butchers, city; J. H. Wadsworth, Lecouveau street; O. E. Heath, Clifton street; E. L. A. Mrs. Kustion, Station A; Dr. B. B. Briggs, LaCadena, Cal.; W. H. Neiswender, 1207 Downey avenue; Mrs. Hamaker, 1207 Downey avenue; Mrs. Dupine, Highland View tract; Mrs. A. Rowland, Puente, Cal.; Mrs. Hudson, Puente, Cal.; Mrs. Hay, Lincoln Park, Cal.; Mrs. P. Barnes, Pasadena, Cal.; Mr. Lindley, 42 Flower; Mrs. Myra, West Adams; Mrs. Mary Davis, West Adams; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, 216 North Johnson, with H. T. Hanly & Co., tea house; W. F. Adams, 1023 Downey avenue. If your own doctor has not got it, he can get it for you, or it will be sent to you by mail, if you prefer, on receipt of the price, and a testimonial, and a good thing to have in the house.

Bellan's La Grippe Specific

Contains no morphine, opium, chloroform, or any baneful drug that could harm the most delicate child, and in this respect differs materially, as everybody knows from almost all of the so-called remedies for colds, coughs and kindred complaints.

It is manufactured solely by J. H. Bellan, druggist, 1023 Downey avenue. If your own doctor has not got it, he can get it for you, or it will be sent to you by mail, if you prefer, on receipt of the price, and a testimonial, and a good thing to have in the house.

A GOOD THING TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.

Ad. Frese & Co.

Manufacturing OPTICIANS, 805 S. SPRING ST. Between 8th and 9th Sts. We sell, make and repair any instrument in the mathematical and optical line. Surveyor's and Engineer's instruments and Microscopes a specialty. Largest stock of optical goods, thermometers and hydrometers in the city. Eye-glasses fitted and prescriptions filled. Sole agents for

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## DR. JIM YEN,

THE GREATEST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 319 1/2 SOUTH SPRING ST. OFFICE: NO. 4 WILSON'S COURT, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Jim Yen is a graduate of the medical schools and universities of Canton, having received his diplomas therefrom, and has practiced extensively in all the hospitals of Hong Kong. He treats and cures consumption, rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, paralysis, and all diseases. Persons are invited to call and consult him.

Testimonial to the Public.

For the last sixteen years I have found nothing but temporary relief from terrible headaches and pains in my back. Feeling was destroyed in the back of my head. Hearing of Dr. Jim Yen's wonderful herb remedy cure I tried his remedy. The result was a perfect cure, therefore, I heartily recommend him to all sufferers. Yours respectfully, MRS. J. W. MCINTOSH, 894 1/2 South Spring St., No. 6 Wilson's Court, January 12, 1893.

## Wonderful Cures

—BY—

## DR. WONG.

713 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

醫良世壽

"Skillful cure increases longevity to the world." Hundreds of other testimonials are on file in the doctor's office which he has received from his numerous American patients whom he has cured from all manner of disease. Large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of patients. Consultation free.



TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS

THE DESPAIRING CRY  
OF DARKEST AFRICA.The Arab, Who Values Ivory  
More Than Human Life,Leaves His Devastating Course  
Marked by a Trail of Blood.Let Loose the Dogs of War—Only by  
Force of Arms Can the Brutal Traffic  
Be Suppressed—A Day of  
Reckoning Coming.Specially Contributed to THE TIMES.—[Copy-  
right.]

The slave trade, with all the iniquitous conditions attending it, is all the time rapidly increasing in Central Africa. The Arab slave hunter, after gaining wealth, does not retire. On the contrary, with the profits of each new venture he buys more guns and ammunition and hires fresh bands of pillaging followers so that he may enlarge the sphere of his marauding exploits.

Veritable armies of Zanzibaris and Mangemas, offered by Arabs, are constantly engaged in the capture of the natives and the robbery of their ivory.

The villagers of the interior, dreading always the visit from some horde of raiders, hide away their elephant tusks in the jungles and the swamps.

The Arabs make no pretense to legitimate commerce; with their superior weapons and overwhelming numbers

and returning with slaves and ivory obtained by theft and murder.

The ivory eventually reaches Zanzibar, on the east coast. When a goodly pile has been "collected" at one of the strongholds a caravan of slave gangs carries it to the Indian Ocean. Every tusk, already fully purchased by innocent lives, demands still more sacrifice before the delicate substance, daintily carved, graces some fair one's boudoir, when amid its refined surroundings its bloody history is buried.

It has been frequently said by travelers who have followed the trade of the slaver, that so littered is the way with

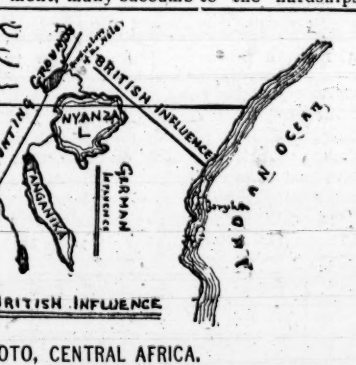


Tippu Tio.

grinning skull and whitened skeleton, that should you lose your bearings these grim relics would guide you to the coast.

At Stanley Falls in 1889 Tippu Tio had 70,000 pounds of ivory which he had "collected" by his numerous bands in about ten months. To carry this to the coast 1500 men would be required. The Arabs themselves admit that two-thirds who start with such a caravan never reach their destination. Weakness already by hunger and ill-treatment, many succumb to the hardships

of the 2000 mile journey; men and women stagger along till they fall from sheer exhaustion. Many of the women have babies besides their load of ivory, and if they show signs of lagging behind the child is snatched from them and left to perish on the wayside so that the precious tusk may still be borne along. Often a slave, showing signs of breaking down, is killed by a savage blow on the neck with a club. His body



UGOMBE VILLAGE, UPTO, CENTRAL AFRICA.

they can without difficulty overcome the poorly armed natives. Actually, the slave traffic is subservient to the acquisition of ivory, for the Arabs capture the natives and then ransom them for ivory.

The slavers have several strongholds in Central Africa, the principal of them being Tabora, Karéma, Kasongo, Nyangwe Ujiji and Stanley Falls. Large herds of hired robbers branch out in all directions from these depots and swarm over the whole land. Their plan of action is to stealthily surround a village by night; then at early dawn a few muskets are fired to intimidate the villagers. Bewildered at the rude awakening the poor creatures rush out of their huts and fall an easy prey to the inhuman villains, who leap into the village from all sides. All those who resist are shot down or stabbed, and the remainder, old and young, are taken prisoners and are herded into a stockaded pen and are there guarded night and day.

CAPTIVES EXCHANGED FOR IVORY.

The Arabs then open up negotiations with the surrounding villages and exchange their captives for ivory. One big tusk weighing sixty-five pounds will grant the release of one slave. The Arabs remain in such a camp till the district is drained of its ivory. Then the slaves who have not been purchased are loaded down with ivory and the merciless pillagers move along to a new hunting ground.

The chart of Central Africa is constantly changing. Today some traveler wraps down a flourishing settlement as yet untouched by prowling slavers. The villagers are friendly and industrious, and well-kept plantations of grain and fruits flank the long rows of neatly-built huts. A few weeks hence the woods around it will echo back the ring of musket canyons, the dying groans of those who dared to defend their homes, and naught will remain of that happy settlement but charred embers and a few decaying bodies, silently explaining in ghastly eloquence the reason of the change.

Many of the tribes who were living near the rivers no longer dwell on shores which they scooped out monster canoes which are roofed with matting. The natives occupy these all the year through, and by keeping a careful lookout for the Arab's advance they can avoid him by a flight down stream.

The cannibals are constantly keeping the native tribes at enmity among themselves by employing some as allies against a neighboring settlement. In

is then cut away from the slave fork, a new man takes his load, and the caravan continues its journey.

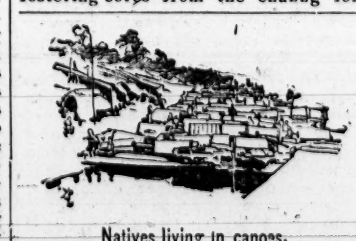
It is a wonder that any of these carriers reach their destination. Given enough food only to keep life flickering in their emaciated bodies, covered with festering sores from the chafing fork



SLAVE HUNTING GROUNDS.

coast supplies of ammunition and barred from Northern support, will be crushed by the well armed forces of civilization and regiments of resolute natives. If necessary they will be annihilated and their power thus destroyed forever.

E. J. GLAVE.  
[Copyrighted, 1893, by Bacher & Johnson.]



The Modern Drawing-Room.

[Boston Traveler.]

Have you ever thought of the atmospheric effects of drawing-rooms? In the days of slippery haircloth and bare marble, when a black hole in the floor had just replaced the "air tight," and in place of the Bible a Rogers group stood on the black walnut stand in the bay window, then there was about everything a sort of formality. We were just slipping out of the appellation "best room." But the suggestion of best clothes and best behavior remained.

All this in turn was overlapped by the plush era. We had everything in sets. A red plush "parlor set" had its high, shabby, ebony table with dangling gilt chains, this topped with a majolica flower pot and a vase of flowers, and the bay window was again adorned. But the chignons and ruffles of society could not lend a "lived-in" air to the red and gilt stiffness, and we moved on.

Next the decorative scourge fell upon us; and from Cape Cod to Tacoma everything with a surface was "hand-painted." Oh, the fire shovels, snow shovels, fans, sofa pillows and chair seats that caught and painfully retained the flying paint! But the move was forward, we were no longer stiff.

Then we draped. We took down our doors, we smoothed our mantels, pianos and pictures in diverse stuffs. Not a chair or table but had its scrap end of ribbon and silk. The wreckage of the bargain counter was utilized for drawing-room decorations. Result, the drawing-room, already "mussed up" to a point that any amount of occupation could not restore to its former state, became more of an every-day affair.

And now the drawing-room of today. Harmonizing colors, soft-shaded lamps and open fires are the result of judicious weeding and are a cheery exponent of home life at its best.

Why He R-mained, In.  
[Good News.]

Mother. This is Saturday. Why don't you go out and play!

Small son. I'm afraid I'll get too tired to sit still in church tomorrow.

Mother. Well, if you are tired you need not go to church. You need exercise, and should take it today.

Two boys have been waiting for you out there for the past hour.

Small son. Yes, they're waiting to lick me.

The Whirlwind of Marriage.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The old-time cut-and-dried parlor proposals are out of date, and the most unique are hailed with delight in high social circles. A Spruce street maid tells how she received and accepted a proposal of marriage by a young man who was whirlwind around in the maze of a "two step" at a dinner dance.

In Central Africa, will contest any interference by the white man; he will not desert from his fabled occupation till compelled by force. The keys which he holds to a rich source of treasure in Central Africa cannot be wrested from him without a fierce struggle.

The Arab slaver will not tolerate legitimate traffic. When the Belgian expedition composed of Mr. Hodester and party on the Congo established trading posts on the upper waters of the Congo they were treacherously murdered to a man.

When Jacques and Joubert built a garrison on Lake Tanganyika in the interests of the Anti-Slavery Society the Arabs immediately constructed a fort near by and commenced an attack, and grave fears are entertained that the white men have ere this shared the fate of poor Hodester and his friends.

A DAY OF RECKONING COMING.

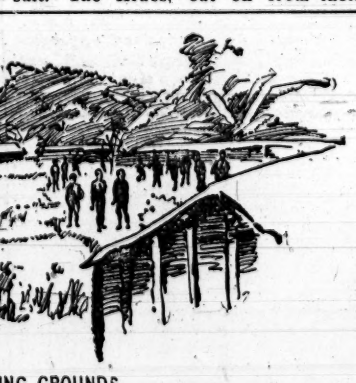
The suppression of slavery is a giant undertaking, but stern measures for its accomplishment are being carried out with grand deliberation. The Congo Free State is all the time strengthening its frontiers to the west. The English and Germans are about to put well armed gunboats on the great lakes Tanganyika and Nyassaland. The natives will be taught to know the white man's intentions and they will readily enlist in a crusade undertaken for their deliverance. The journeys of Stanley and Livingstone and the other explorers who have revealed to the world the blood-stained history of Africa mark the beginning of a noble work.

Those tiny trails penned on the chart



Native of the far interior.

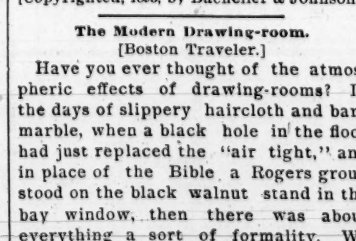
marking the journeys of those brave souls who have heroically faced the dangers of the savage land are being worn to broad roads by whole armies who are gradually closing in on the Arab plunderers. Only a few years must now elapse before the two cross swords, and with but one possible result. The Arabs, cut off from their



SLAVE HUNTING GROUNDS.

coast supplies of ammunition and barred from Northern support, will be crushed by the well armed forces of civilization and regiments of resolute natives. If necessary they will be annihilated and their power thus destroyed forever.

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The Whirlwind of Marriage.

[Philadelphia Record.]

## WITH GREAT MEN.

Chats About Harrison, Cleveland  
and Others.Judge Holman Says Harrison Has  
Saved \$125,000.A Story of Cleveland—Outlining the  
Democratic Retrenchments.Senator Wolcott Tells How Western Men  
Will Soon Rule the Nation—Colo-  
rado Will Be the New York  
State of the Future.

He Discusses President Harrison and Says He Defeated the Republican Party—The Secretary of the Interior and Why He Should Come from the West—Senator Cal Brice and His Presidential Bid—His Social Career at Washington and His Charity at Lima, Etc.

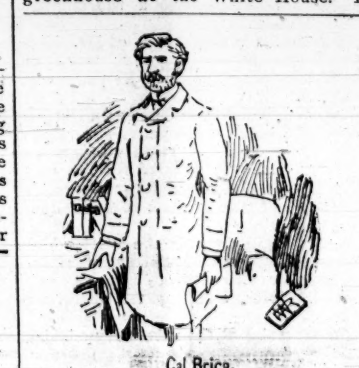
Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—I had a chat last night with Judge Holman, during which I asked him as to President Harrison's future. Judge Holman replied: "I don't know what the President will do after he leaves the White House, but I suppose he will go back to Indianapolis to live. He has, you know, a good house there, and is a rich man."

"How much is he worth?" said I.

"Oh, I don't know exactly," replied Judge Holman, "but he has made a good deal of money out of his law practice, and he ought to have saved a lot since he was elected. The White House is by no means an expensive place for a President in comparison with his salary, and I don't doubt that Harrison has saved from \$125,000 to \$150,000 during his Presidential term. He gets a great deal more than his mere salary."

He has his house furnished with servants cost him practically nothing. His fuel and lights are paid by the Government. He makes a good spread at his receptions with flowers and servants, but these are almost all given him by the Government, and a great part of his floral decorations come from the greenhouse at the White House. It



Cal Brice.

would, it seems to me, be a high estimate to say that either he or President Cleveland can have spent more than \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year during their Presidential terms."

"Then I suppose President Harrison must be worth at least \$200,000?"

"I don't know," replied Judge Holman. "Two hundred thousand dollars is a great deal of money. Still, I suppose President Harrison was worth somewhere between \$50,000 and \$100,000 when he entered the White House. He has always been a frugal man and he has never wasted money in foolish extravagance. He has never spent much in his campaigns, and during his stay in Washington, before he became President, he led a very simple life and did not waste anything in entertaining."

CLEVELAND AND THE OFFICE HOLDERS.

"How about Cleveland, Judge? Do you think he will make many changes in the offices?"

"No, I don't," was the reply. "I think he will increase the list of men in the civil service, and that few changes will be made. I think many of the foreign appointments will remain as they are. I was with President Cleveland once in the White House during his term, when a delegation called to ask him to name one of the South American ministers. They stated their case while I was there and President Cleveland listened soberly to them. After they went out he turned to me and said: 'It seems to me that these men are very unreasonable. The man they want to name has been in that place for eight years. He gave up his business to go there. He has learned the language of the country and has become settled. He is doing his duty better than a new man could do. I don't see why we should change him and I won't.'"

"I have heard President Cleveland express himself forcibly upon this matter at other times," continued Judge Holman, "and I don't think he wants to make many changes. President Harrison has kept a number of his appointees in office, and there will probably be a gradual growing very extraordinary time that the new appointments are expected to be made."

UNCLE SAM GOING TO RETIRE.

"What is your idea, Judge, of the next four years? Are we going to have an era of retrenchment in Government expenses?"

"We are bound to have," was the reply. "Uncle Sam is becoming a spendthrift, and during the last few years his pocketbook has been open to every one and to everything. Our people are gradually growing very extravagant, and our Federal taxes must be cut down. We must reduce them, not by millions, but by the tens of millions, and we have got to do this in order to maintain republican institutions. I don't care how rich we get if we can keep down the taxes. We are now the richest nation on the face of the globe, and we are growing richer every year. As long as the money is properly distributed, it is all right, but our enormous taxation is bringing about centralization of wealth. The money is collected dollar by dollar from the seventy-five million people of the country, and the hundreds of millions thus collected fall into the hands of tens of thousands. The result is that the rich are growing richer, and to a certain extent it seems to me that the poor are growing poorer. We have got to cut down taxation."

RAILROADS AND ANARCHY.

"Do you think, Judge, that we are growing rich too fast?" said I.

"Yes, I do," replied the Judge. "The land grants to the railroads brought the

hordes of emigrants upon us so fast that we could not digest and assimilate them. Had the country been settled up more slowly America would now be inhabited by Americans instead of consisting of a succotash of nations. The opening of these lands took capital by the millions and men by the thousands from the Eastern States. This was not noticed at first, but the lands of the East have now fallen in consequence. Farms in the great valley of the Ohio have depreciated 30 per cent, and more within the last twenty years, and along the Ohio River, where land was worth \$200 per acre ten years ago, you can now get it for \$50. Many of these land grants were bought by foreigners. English and German capitalists own nearly all the 40,000,000 acres granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Carter, the Land Commissioner under Harrison, told me the other day that foreign capitalists own 6,000,000 acres of mineral lands in Montana which are filled with an almost inexhaustible wealth. The emigrants got their lands in the West on a small cash payment. Bad crops resulted in their not being able to pay the interest, and there are today more tenant farmers in Kansas than in Indiana. The end of the trouble has by no means come. The strikes and anarchy shown here and there over the country are a foretaste of it. The real danger will appear about twenty-five

years from now when the whole country is taken up by settlers, and when the question of daily bread will be a vital one with millions."

A CHAT WITH SENATOR WOLCOTT.

The above are the ideas of an old man of one of the oldest States. I want to offset them with a chat I had yesterday with one of the brightest young men of the West. Senator Wolcott of Colorado is the best human type which grows west of the Mississippi. Sprung in the nursery of New England, he is one of the oldest families of our history, and surrounded by the associations of the Puritans and Yale College, he was pulled from the ground by his own energy and ambition and transplanted as a young man into one of the wildest parts of the mining regions of Colorado. With a great grandfather who was one of the first Governors of the Connecticut colony, with a great grand uncle who was George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, and with no end of relatives in the revolutionary war, he dropped his genealogical tree in the East and began life as a young lawyer at Georgetown, Colo. When he first practiced law there he tells me that the judges often pulled pistols out of their coat pockets and in forced order at the point of a gun. He soon showed himself able to take his stand in the West, and he has since then won some good money for himself and his family. He is now one of the ablest Senators from the West and he has shown that his gray matter is fully equal to his blue blood. He never says anything about his family, however, and he has made his way by sheer force and brain power. He is a great reader and gets more by intuition and quickness of intellect than the plodders of the Senate do by hard work. He has the muscles of a prize fighter and he is the personification of physical vigor.

I asked him as to the future of the West.

He replied: "We have hardly begun to scratch the surface of our possibilities. There are vast regions west of the Mississippi which will be eventually settled, and the center of population will soon be west of the Mississippi. A large part of the West, which is now considered worthless, will be in the future the best agricultural part of the United States, and a vast manufacturing country will grow up on the edge of the Rocky Mountains."

Take, for instance, Colorado. It is looked upon as made up of mountains and deserts. It will be within another lifetime the greatest State of the Union. It will surpass New York, and it will have the same political influence as that New York has now. In fifty years its population will be as great as that of New York, and it will surpass Pennsylvania in its manufacturing. We have gotten millions upon millions out of our gold and silver mines, but we will get more than this out of our coal fields. We have thousands of square miles of the finest anthracite coal, some of the veins of which are twenty-five feet deep. You will not find this coal in any quantity outside of Pennsylvania. If our coal veins could be spread out over New York State, according to the estimate of a noted geologist, they would cover it with a carpet of fine coal seven feet thick. There is first-class iron near these coal fields, and we are just beginning to develop our manufacturing. We have vast oil fields in Colorado, and we are already supplying all the cities of the United States west of Denver with coal oil.

COLORADO—AN AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE.

"Colorado is to be the great farming empire of the United States," Senator Wolcott went on. "We have already millions of acres of land under cultivation, and every inch of the Colorado desert will some day be cultivated. Within not many years we will have a great storage system which will catch the water of the Rocky Mountains and spread it over that vast area. We can do every inch of that land and will laugh with the harvest. There is no land so rich as the Colorado desert. Wherever you find the sagebrush growing you may know the land is full of meat. All it wants is water, and with irrigation, we will never have a failure of crops. I am not talking in a boasting way. Colorado is destined to be the greatest State of the Union, and the young men of the West are to be the most influential men of our future."

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE WEST.

"Tell me something about the young men of the West."

"The East does not understand the West," said Senator Wolcott. "Our people are made up of the cream of the East, and the live men of today live in the West. The young men of today are energetic and steel minded. They are careful thinkers, and I believe

in the future they are destined to be the balance wheel which will keep the machinery of the United States in order. You know their position on the silver question. They hold it because they believe that both metals should be used as money. They think it wrong to place the National currency on credit. On a gold basis, if we could turn all of that metal that the world owns into coin, we would yet lack 80 per cent of the money required to do the business of the world. This means that four-fifths of our currency has got to be on credit. The moment you begin to base the National currency on credit you are at sea, and the only limit to its issue is in the faith that the leaders of the people who get the money. The young men of the West are thinkers upon all political questions, and their physical surroundings are such as to make them a great people. Colorado is fitted for the nursery of great men. The greatest people of the West have been bred in the West, and the seashore. Their physical surroundings stimulate their intellects, breed in them imagination, harden their muscles and give variety to their life. In my State you keep your lungs filled with ozone. You breathe champagne as it were, and all that there is in you is gotten out. People who are living out of the fat loam of the prairies breed into mediocre sameness. Their towns are all the same, and all alike. The people see every day the same flat, uninteresting landscape, and their only conversation is whether there are forty or forty-five bushels to the acre."

RATHER HARD ON THE PRESIDENT.

"By the way, Senator, I see that Colorado is fast changing its politics. Is the State going to belong to the Populists?"

"No," replied Senator Wolcott. "Our mining population and our farmers don't care a cent for the Populists. They were disgusted with Harrison and did not like Cleveland. They wanted to show their displeasure at the way things were going, and they voted for the third party. This was so all over the country, and had we nominated any other Republican but Harrison he would have been elected. Had Blaine been nominated I believe he would be alive today and would have taken his place in the White House on the 4th of March. The unpopularity of our candidate was surprising. I don't speak of him so on personal grounds. We of Colorado never made but one request of him during his administration, and this he did not grant. Had he granted it it would have made no difference what a peculiar character. He is the only man I know who can offend a man in granting his request. He can't even say 'yes' decently, and there is hardly a public man in the country whom he has not insulted or angered. This was felt in the Republican party all over the Union and there was a deadly apathy against our ranks. We would have carried New York if we had had a full Republican vote, and I am sure we would have elected our ticket, had some one else headed it."

THE WEST AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

"Another reason for President Harrison's failure," Senator Wolcott went on, "is that he has paid no attention to the West during his administration. His trip to California did him no harm and did not much good. You can't get the people of the West by bows and promises. They want acts and work. Harrison offended them by proclaiming against silver in advance of legislation, and he worse than ignored the West by giving us a Secretary of the Interior who had no conception of us nor Western interests. Secretary Noble has been utterly inefficient and impracticable. He has hampered rather than furthered the interests of the country. Why, he actually tied up 6,000,000 acres in Colorado to keep it from being settled. The Interior Department is the greatest business department of our Government. Its head should be a good lawyer, but at the same time a practical, far-seeing business man. We want the biggest men, the broadest men and the best men of the country for such positions. We want men who know the United States, and as to the Interior Department, men who are acquainted with the West and Western interests. I don't know who President Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior will be, but it is to be hoped that he will come from the West."

CAL BRICE AND THE PRESIDENTIAL BID.

Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio has within the past two years jumped away to the front as a national quantity. He is one of the most influential men in the Senate, and he has made friends by the thousands during his stay here in Washington. He is a man of wonderful clearness of intellect, great powers of organization and unbounding ambition. While I was in Ohio I visited the part of the State from which he came, and I found evidence everywhere that a great big Presidential bee had gotten into

ward or your clerk of the evil habit of gambling, you are advised to put him through the "chip shuffling" test. If the youngster is able to "juggle the ivories" give him up as a hopeless case, or take such heroic methods for his reformation as genuine anxiety may dictate. His case is indeed a serious one. Chip juggling is the mute shibboleth, the sign language of the gambling fraternity. While veteran gamblers are noted for their nerve, they are full of bottled-up nerves. Their safety-valve is found in stacks of chips. In a game of faro or poker, while they wait for action, they keep the chips in motion. The knight of the green cloth looks

bored, but he watches the dealer like a hawk, never winks, and his right hand shuffles two stacks of chips into each other. His excitement is evinced by the rapidity of chip juggling, not by any facial expression.

As soon as a man "sits in a game" "goes around faro," etc., the dealer immediately "sizzles" him up. If he nonchalantly stacks a stack of chips in one hand, drops one at a time, each turning a somersault, landing upon the preceding one and forming a stalagmite, as it were, on another stack, then the dealer knows that there is a shrewd expert before him.

All the tricks appear simple, but are exceedingly difficult, as every tenderfoot finds when he first essays them. The shuffle is one of the hardest to perform, the flip-flop next. Another, apparently simple, is to spin one chip upon the top of a stack without its falling off, and as the chip is spun it is away it settles upon the top of the pile. A more common trick, and one easier to accomplish, is to take a stack in one hand and turn the bottom one over and over. It is always safe to keep out of a game of stud poker or faro with a man who is an expert at chip juggling.

THE CARE OF BOOKS.

[New York Times.]

A distinguished man remarked not long ago that there is no surer test of culture than the way in which one handles a book. "All those who have any experience of the deeper life," he said, "think of books as almost human beings. Even a book which is not worth much in itself is still treated by them with respect, since it wears the outward guise of what they have learned to consider their best friends."

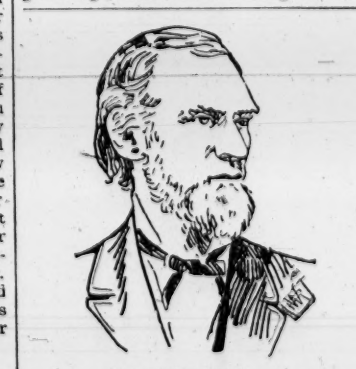
He went on to condemn the senseless and offensive manner in which choir singers often abuse their hymn books, bending them backward until the covers meet, and holding them thus throughout an entire hymn. This vandalism is not alas, confined to the class mentioned.

A certain housekeeper, who also takes this just and noble view of books, almost frightened her parlor maid into spasms by the stern reprimand which she gave her on this subject. The poor maid had just let fall one of her mistress's favorite volumes. "Never!" she uttered in a deep and trembling voice, "never drop a book in my house again. I would almost as lief have you drop the baby."

Cover with paper or cloth books which are in constant use. "Breaks" a new book gently and releases it in the new method of binding, which obviates the necessity of "breaking" it at all. May it soon become general.

Judge W. D. Holman.

his auburn hair, and that his schemes are pointing to the White House. He hoped that the Presidential lightning would strike him at the convention which nominated Cleveland last year, and he is in the White House race for the future for all he is worth. There is no limit to his ambition, and he has a better chance of success than one would at first glance imagine. He comes from a pivotal State. He is at present the strongest Democratic quantity in that State, and he is making himself stronger every day. There is no man in the Senate who has a better political organization than Mr. Brice. He keeps a corps of clerks constantly at work sending out documents, seeds and letters to his constituents, and he has studied the people of Ohio so that he knows them almost down to individuals. Every editor in the State has a card from him, a map, and nearly every prominent Democrat has a big photograph of Brice, which has been mailed to him with the Senator's compliments. Throughout the back districts you can find letters from Senator Brice to leading farmers which are straight to the heart, and in their parlors are mementoes of their acquaintance



Judge W. D. Holman.

with a great man. All the colleges and educational institutions get the Smithsonian geological survey and other reports, with what appear to be



## WOMAN'S ADVANCE.

The Brainy Women of the Chicago University.

The First Fellow Appointed Was Not a Man—Mrs. Alice F. Palmer, Head-Dean of the Women's College.

Continued to The Times.

The establishment of the Chicago University marked a step in both education and civilization. When the university project was made public, for the first time in the history of the world, it was taken absolutely for granted that women were to be admitted. The perfect equality of the standing of the men and women in the minds of trustees was shown by the fact that the question of sex had never been mentioned.

The faculty has been chosen from the field of the world, and five of its members are women. The first fellow appointed was a woman. There are to be more dormitory accommodations for women than for men. The dormitory and gymnasium distinctions are absolutely the only ones. The five women of the faculty are especially remarkable for one reason. Men have been trained for generations to take positions like these. They have had great institutions to train them. They have



Alice Freeman Palmer.

been preparing from boyhood. These women must necessarily be in a great measure self-trained, and yet they were able to come here and take their places and ask for no odds.

## HEAD DEAN OF THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

To be the dean of a college requires a fine equipment of faculties and acquisitions. A dean has an oversight similar to the watchfulness of a college president. The institution is on a higher plane than that of rules and discipline. There are no rules here. The largest number of students are men and women who have taken one or two degrees in other institutions. The tone is given by the post-graduates. Among the women students are graduates from twenty-eight colleges and universities. It is the intention of the head dean, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, to keep the social tone of the college at the highest level.

Like all women and men who have been pronounced successful in any vocation which calls for large contact with people, Mrs. Palmer first attracts by her personality and then holds by her attainments. She represents American possibilities—and probabilities. She was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. There is something to be said in favor of a youth passed in the country; for one thing, the distance from standards keeps the mind from stunting its own growth by comparisons.

When she was 16 her father sent her to Andover, N. H. She was his choice, because it gave her a chance to pit her intellectual powers against men as well as women. She graduated four years later, in 1876.

This student's influence was felt all through the institution. As an instructor, the Young Men's Christian Association in Michigan, where she was singularly conservative for a society in a co-educational institution—only received the young women fellow-students as "visitors." After Miss Freeman's arrival the character and even the name of the organization was changed so that she might become a member. It was not that she asked it. It was because she had something priceless to give to the organization out of the abundance of her nature, her attainments and her sympathetic knowledge of what is best in the world.

Three years after her graduation Miss Freeman went to Wellesley College simply to take the classes in history. Now Mrs. Palmer has the "historical mind." The historical mind must necessarily be the logical mind; one that can reason backward can reason forward. The chain of events was always so clear and perfect to her, and



Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe.

her power of showing it to her classes was so great that her formative ability became conspicuous in the college, and a very few years later saw her its president.

During her stay at Wellesley Miss Freeman's influence was a real and personal thing to every pupil who came under her care. It is said that every girl who left her a graduate, was an advertisement for the institution. Four years ago she married Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard College. It was a general disappointment that the two could not be brought together to the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Palmer comes for twelve weeks in each year, ostensibly as a lecturer upon history; really in that twelve weeks she is making a visitation of inspiration, as she is a living illustration of the ends of a thorough education.

MISS TALBOT, PROFESSOR OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

During Mrs. Palmer's absence the head dean of women is Miss Marion Talbot from Boston and Wellesley College. Miss Talbot is a graduate of Boston University, where her father is dean of the School of Medicine. Her mother is a well-known Massachusetts woman; a leader in various educational societies, being secretary of the educational de-

partment of the American Social Science Society. Mrs. Talbot was the daughter of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, of which her daughter is secretary. This association has three members among the women of the university faculty, and shows itself a strong educational force.

Miss Talbot worked for three winters with this new association. The members all studied household sanitation, and a little book was written upon this subject by some of its members. Miss Talbot being one of its editors. She was given strong impetus in this direction that she entered the Boston School of Technology, and in 1888 received there the degree of B. S. She lectured at Lasell Seminary upon household sanitation and the science of foods. Afterward she was instructor in domestic science in Wellesley College.

Miss Talbot was called to the Chicago University primarily for her executive ability. She had been president of a society for the education of women, trustee of Boston University and official visitor at Wellesley. She gives personal advice to students in planning their university work. She is in the Beatrice, the temporary woman's dormitory, as a student among students. During Mrs. Palmer's absence Miss Talbot acts as hostess upon all social occasions.

The spirit of her work upon sanitary science, as it is given to her, is not technical. She does not train plumbers. It is her effort to give a general knowledge of the subject from the standpoint of social science. She was a pioneer in this important branch, and really added it to the course of our universities.

In her classes the sanitation of the dwelling is considered as the unit of public health. Buildings of good and bad construction are inspected and critical reports made. The intention is to make the courses in house sanitation, sanitary aspects of water, food and clothing, and the economy of living, a foundation for future duties as householders, owners and agents of tenements, students of social reform, administrators of schools, hospitals, prisons and kindred institutions, and practical philanthropists.

## LECTURES ON LITERATURE.

Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe has lately returned from Europe, where she was sent by the National Bureau of Education to collect material for a blue book of the Government upon the "Higher Education of Women."

She spent a year in England and upon the continent at this work, and formed several societies similar to the Intercollegiate Alumnae Association of America, of which she is first vice-president.

Mrs. Crowe was educated at Syracuse University. She was the wife of the late Prof. J. M. Crowe, a noted archaeologist, who made many important excavations in Greece and Asia Minor.

Much of her experience as well as her education has been gained in a co-educational institution, and for this one of many reasons she is well adapted to take her place in the faculty of the university.

Mrs. Crowe has been chairman of the Education Progress Committee, and being brought into communication with institutions and educators, has had an unusual opportunity to study systems. She considers the Chicago University the best opportunity that has ever been given to witness the perfect success of the co-education idea, as it begins on the platform of perfect equality, without any traditions to be overridden.

Mrs. Crowe says, in speaking of her lectures the university extends to Oxford, upon what has been done in



Miss Dixon.

America, and upon 60,000 women in American colleges that it was her experience during her stay abroad that European women were found looking toward America for the largest opportunity for education and careers.

She was communicated with by a large number of parents, with a view of sending their daughters to this country. The chief idea in their minds seemed to be a wish to give their daughters the final touch of intellectual tone and graceful self-possession that American women have acquired through the self-respect given by the general point of view of our society.

Mrs. Crowe's lectures at the university are upon literature. She gives a special course this winter upon George Meredith.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PEDAGOGY.

Miss Julia E. Buckley, who will come into the university as an assistant professor of pedagogy, is still in Europe on leave of absence. The university is upon so generous a plan that it can afford to give any specialist among its force the time to bring to perfect fruition any plan of study. Miss Buckley is remarkable for her practical knowledge of the science of teaching; abroad she is adding to her methods those of the oldest institutions.

She is the daughter of a Baptist minister, and went to Plainfield, N. J., in 1872, as a teacher in the grammar school. By 1875 she was senior teacher, and in 1881 she was made Superintendent of Public Instruction, a position never before offered to a woman. She had already organized from her high school class a special class in psychology and pedagogy, a reading class of teachers, and the well-known teachers' retreat at Chautauqua.

Miss Buckley has the unusual gift of being able to make use of all of her mental capital. Her mind seems to be of the ends of a thorough education, and she loses no force by indecision or unprecision.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE TUTOR.

Miss Alice B. Foster is the tutor in physical culture, and a very young woman to be member of the faculty of a great university. She assists Mr. Stagg in his department, and has charge of certain courses among the women. Her post is important. Some courses in the university are elective, but no degree can be given without the course in physical culture. The uni-

versity believes that the human organism is mind and body.

Miss Foster says that as a very young girl she read a story in *Wide Awake* of a school girl who went to a physical culture school, and afterward she could see no career for herself, except the strong educational force.

She is a graduate of the Medical College in the University of Buffalo, and the only graduate with full diploma of Dr. Sargent's school in Boston, where a full medical diploma is a requisite. She has studied the Swedish school under Ponsa with Lister, and adopts the entire theory of no school. She has adapted features from each, with a course of her own.

Miss Foster examines every young woman who comes into her classes, and gives her, individually, the exercises suited to her physical condition. They begin upon a general preparatory course to get the muscles in order, then each pupil goes into a training needed by her body, for its functional and symmetrical well-being. The first object is good health, the second good form.

Miss Foster says that seventy is the lowest possible percentage of pupils that she finds with curvature of the spine.

The physical training given to the women students differs radically from that given men by Mr. Stagg. The object is to make a perfect woman. Not a half woman. The outdoor exercises are tennis and boating in Washington Park and walks.

THE LIBRARIAN.

Mrs. Zella A. Dixon, in charge of the university libraries, is equipped with all the new methods of the modern librarian. This work requires today a



Miss Myra Reynolds.

special training in bibliography, technical systems of cataloging, methods of bringing new books before the public, and the way to stimulate people to read. It requires the study of practical moral questions, also a thoroughly-trained mind.

Mrs. Dixon is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. She studied library work at Columbia College, and for a year was assistant librarian there.

Leaving there she worked as a library expert. During two years she catalogued and classified twenty-seven libraries. She was librarian for one year at Denison University and for two years librarian of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

She spent one year in the British Museum making studies of old manuscripts, also one or two summers in the Canadian libraries, studying the different systems.

The libraries at the university consist of the general library and a reference library for each department of study. As each professor has a particular line of work requires a book for his class, it is taken from the general collection to the department library, and then is immediately duplicated in the general library. Reading-rooms and desks belong with each library. All are under Mrs. Dixon's direction.

She is small and young, with the pleasant, gracious ways among her books and her assistants of a young woman entertaining friends in her own home.

Her chief assistant, Miss Jean Colville, is one of the librarians trained by Mrs. Dixon during her tours as a library expert, and is master of the new systems of cataloging.

The first fellow appointed in the new university was Miss Myra Reynolds, the daughter of a Baptist minister in Pueblo, Colo. She took her degrees at Vassar, and was for some time a professor at Wellesley, afterward a professor of English literature at Vassar. Miss Reynolds has for some years made a specialty of the study of the Wordsworthian school of poetry. Her degree was won by a thesis upon poetry. The past summer was spent in study in the English lake country.

She is a camera, and made views, which will be used to illustrate lectures. Many of them are of spots to which she was introduced by friends, which have never before been pictured nor seen by the general public of travelers at all. Miss Reynolds is the only woman fellow in English. Miss Antoinette Ely of Chicago is a fellow who has been a student of Leipzig University. It is a singular fact that though no German woman is allowed in the German universities, American women come in as "visitors."

There are several other women fellows of distinction. The fellowships are \$1,000 a year, and the other \$300. Each fellow has some duties, such as library assistance or classroom work. Each is supposed to be in training for a possible professorship.

But the women who have been gathered together here are for the most part women who do not depend upon any specialty for distinction, but are women who could take up any department of life and fill it with credit.

A. L. DUANE.

## ON ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

A Few Beautiful Gifts.

Openly and avowedly beloved of little children, and scarcely less—although less frankly—dear to children of a larger growth, the good Saint Valentine is again on his way to scatter tender messages over the land, and for those who have lived beyond the age when the cut-paper triumphs of the stationer's windows have lost their charm, yet wish to heed the sweet suggestions of the day, here are a few suggestions.

FLOWER VALENTINES.

By all odds the most refined and delicate way of sending a tender thought from heart to heart is by means of a well-chosen gift of flowers. I say well-chosen, advisedly, for just as nobody would dream of sending tube-roses to a bride, or orange blossoms to be laid on a coffin-lid, so there are flowers that one would rather not offer as a love token, and today, at least, let sentiment rather than cost govern your selection.

Do not send narcissus or lilies, save those for Easter. And do not buy orchids or other rare flowers, but choose the old familiar favorites. A great sheaf of dewy, long-stemmed roses, or a basket of lilies of the valley edged with magnolias and tied with pale green ribbon, or a huge knot of violets, bordered with their own heart-shaped leaves; or, best of all, a box of blue forget-me-nots laid in a bed of fern fronds.

SETS OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

A box of delicate bonbons, on which is tied a cluster of handsome carnations, is also a pretty gift, but one much more artistic and refined is that of a set of photographs of Cupids and cherubs, which can easily be bought from any of the dealers in reproductions of foreign works of art. Make a portfolio of the roughest Whatman paper, folded like the ordinary photograph holders and fasten the end by lacing narrow lavender ribbons through neatly-punched holes and tying pretty bows in the four corners. On the case so formed pin the patterning groups of violets and write irregularly in gold letters, "With Many Loves," and after it is filled with the pictures no more charming and unique gift can be imagined.

A collection of lovely female heads from famous masters would do almost as well if arranged in the same way, and the idea is a good one to remember against another Christmas tide, when a dozen or so of famous Madonnas would make any artistic soul glad.

YOUR OWN PORTRAIT.

If there is a very special tie between yourself and the recipient of your valentine, and you wear on your finger the proud sign of a pledged troth, make a dainty frame of cardboard covered with white kid, silk, canvas, or fine linen, in the form of a heart, with an opening in the center for your own pictured face. Paint or embroider a cluster of forget-me-nots, trailing around the face, and, if you are shy, hide among them the Latin motto "Cor Cordium," or, if you are brave, their English equivalent "Heart of Hearts." For a lady friend less dear, the heart-shaped frame may hold a Cupid, a Psyche or a Venus.

I am old-fashioned enough myself to think that a valentine is hardly worthy of its name unless accompanied by what is best described by the old English phrase "Heart of Hearts." For a lady friend less dear, the heart-shaped frame may hold a Cupid, a Psyche or a Venus.

With a cluster of sweet peas: "My thoughts are tinged, like this flower, And to thee each passing hour; And these clasping tendrils twine So clings my heart unto thine."

With a basket of pansies: "For thoughts," the poet said, "O blossoms fair! For truth, and constancy, that jewel rare! How can my thoughts but constant be When every thought is thought of thee?"

And with a handful of daisies: "Shyly you pluck the petals apart— He loves me—not," as the white leaves fall. Let me whisper the secret, sweet of my heart— "I love thee all-in-all!" Surely "He can do little who can't do this."

SARAH H. SHAFER.

## VIOLETS AND GREEN RIBBONS.

A Young Girl's Treasures.

In a Broadway window there is a group of dainty furnishings that cause four out of six girls who are "planning rooms," rooms that shall express their own individuality, to go inside and ask the price. They usually come meekly out when they hear that the aggregate of the five pieces is \$75. And yet, there probably is not a single one who, if she has ever had the very smallest smatter of learning in the art of using

other of an upper skirt with an irregular edge falling over an under one. The last effect is the one that is liked, but plenty of dressmakers are totally unable to produce this appearance; their work is unsatisfactory to their clients, and neither knows why. All depends upon the way in which the curves are cut. It is easy enough when one understands it, but it requires a little knowledge of art. Here is the secret. The side with the convex curves will always appear to overlap.

Old Father Time is responsible for this way I have described of making one fabric appear to overlap another. Let us go back a little, and see why it is. When time frosts an edge into irregularities you will find this edge in convex curves. Nature doesn't like sharp points, and when she has her way she rounds them all down into soft curves. New hills, like the Alps, are sharp and rugged, but old ones, like those of New Hampshire, are worn down into tender undulations.

It is the same with the edge of a piece of fabric. If it is frayed by time you will find it in convex curves. It is in consequence of this fact of nature, though we may never have known it consciously, that the eye always looks to find rounded curves in an irregular edge.

Therefore when two fabrics meet with a boundary line broken into curves, it will always seem to the eye that the side on which the curves are convex is the overlapping one. Art is always guided by these natural truths, and this is why the dressmaker must cut her skirt-border convex on the upper edge if she wishes to make the upper part of the dress appear to overlap the decorative facing like an overskirt.

ADA COSE.

HOW TO COURTPLESTER A CUT.

Contributed to The Times.

In case of a serious cut fold a piece of courtplaster a little larger than the wound, lengthwise through the middle, and cut into narrow strips from the fold to within a quarter of an inch or so of the edge.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

The way to cut the court-plaster.

The two edges that lay together, as in Fig. 1.

Unfold the piece of courtplaster, clip loose the narrow strips at opposite ends, alternately, as in Fig. 2, and you will

have two comb-shaped pieces of courtplaster, as in Fig. 3.

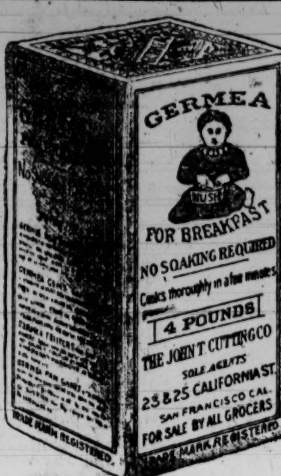
Now stick the straight edges of the two pieces firmly to the flesh, one on each side of the cut and a little way from it, the narrow strips (the teeth of the "combs") lying across the cut.

All is now ready for closing the wound. Take a strip from each side and draw the flesh together, and stick them over on opposite sides. When all the strips are in place the wound will be evenly and safely closed.

M. C. W.

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Two ways of facing a skirt: I—Effect of border laid on. II—Effect of an "overskirt."

other of an upper skirt with an irregular edge falling over an under one.

The last effect is the one that is liked, but plenty of dressmakers are totally unable to produce this appearance; their work is unsatisfactory to their clients, and neither knows why. All depends upon the way in which the curves are cut. It is easy enough when one understands it, but it requires a little knowledge of art. Here is the secret. The side with the convex curves will always appear to overlap.

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## STATUE OF A TOMBOY

Will Be at the World's Fair for California.

[Chicago Inter Ocean, Jan. 26.]  
"Chicago ought to be in California," said A. J. Jeffries of San Francisco at the Great Northern yesterday. "If such a combination had been," he continued, "it would be a world defier in every line of advancement and progress. Though widely separated, the people of Chicago and California have many traits in common. They are both possessed of towering ambitions and only the biggest, the best and the finest, in every line will suit either. They may not always be original, but if they copy they invariably go the original one better. California, for instance, is going to have a statue modeled after one of her own fair daughters that will knock the combination silver statue with Ada Rehan's body and another woman's head into comparative insignificance. We don't have to go out of our own State to find perfect figures and perfect faces. The women of California are peerless. The statue will be made life size, and of a white California marble that is most beautiful. I do not know the name of the sculptor, but understand that he is a genius in his line. He, or rather the committee of citizens having the matter in charge, sent letters to several of the society belles of San Francisco and other cities and towns, to pose as models. There was a generous response, but, strange as it may seem, none of these girls from marble halls were selected, though many of them, in both face and figure, are greatly superior to Ada Rehan.

A girl from Pasadena with the decidedly plebeian name of Katy Brown, the daughter of a poor railroad employe, was chosen. She is said to be so shapely that she will out-Venus the Venus of Milo, and to have a face as perfect and as spiritually beautiful as Raphael's Madonna. Katy is said to be a hoydenish, romping girl, who has played with her brothers until she is almost like one of them in manner. She is only 16, but has the development of a woman of 20, and was discovered by the wife of one of the committee-men. In fact, she was selling flowers on the street. She is tall and large, or she would not be typical of California. Her beautiful face is covered with a mass of waving, curling hair that never has known what it is to be tied in fashionable knots.

"It is said that many of the society women are greatly chagrined because they were rejected, and that some of them offered large sums of money for the honor, but the committee were after the best, and they had to offer money instead of accepting it before Katy's mother would consent to let her pose.

"The figure will not be a 'Goddess of Justice.' It will be a California maiden, and in her hand will be a basket of California fruits and flowers."

## Spreckels' Audacious Speculation.

[Chicago Herald.]  
The Hawaiian coup d'etat has every appearance of being the premeditated work of a comparatively small number of Americans who have large pecuniary interests in the islands. The convenient presence of a force of American marines, which was landed ostensibly to protect the property of Americans, but which in reality appears to have over-awed the government troops and deposed the Queen, is significant. So also is the distinctly American make-up of the provisional government, and the immediate dispatch of commissioners to Washington to apply for annexation to the United States.

The motive is plainly disclosed by the very frank statement of the leading commissioner that under the McKinley act the American sugar-planters in the islands had lost the special advantages they enjoyed under the reciprocity treaty so long as sugar from other parts of the world was taxed some 2 cents per pound on entering American ports. Under that arrangement Claus Spreckels and those who were interested with him practically enjoyed the same advantage in the American market that the cane-growers of Louisiana enjoyed. They had the full benefit of tariff prices in our markets about 2 cents per pound above present prices, without paying any duties whatever. They sold more than three hundred and twelve million pounds in this country during the last year that they had the benefit of the old arrangement, and their profit due to the tariff must have exceeded \$6,000,000. The statistics of their trade during the last fiscal year have not yet been seen, but there must have been a great decrease, since it is admitted by the commissioners that the sugar-planters have found it necessary to turn their attention to tropical produce.

What these planters now want is to regain under some new arrangement what they have lost by the abolition of our duties on raw sugar. They cannot do this by overturning the monarchy and setting up a republic or any other form of independent government, nor yet by securing an American protectorate. Since they have lost the benefit of our tariff they want to get the benefit of our bounty, and that they can get only by making the islands a part of the United States. This explains why commissioners were dispatched in hot haste to Washington. It explains why they will talk of nothing less than annexation. If the islands are annexed, either as a State or Territory, Hawaiian cane-growers will be as much entitled to the bounty of 2 cents per pound as the Louisiana cane-growers. They will not be entitled to it otherwise. For some thirteen years our enterprising American citizens in the islands were amassing great fortunes out of the earnings of American consumers of sugar. Now they wish to add to their fortunes out of the earnings of American taxpayers, who furnish the money out of which the sugar bounty is paid. That is why nothing short of annexation will satisfy these gentlemen.

The stake, as the above figures show, is a pretty large one. It is large enough to warrant the gentlemen interested in taking considerable risks. It is large enough to warrant them in making great efforts to work up an annexation craze in the United States, and we may be sure that they will improve their opportunities to the utmost. No doubt they will foot the bills if the American people will kindly attend mass-meetings and supply the enthusiasm. But sober-minded citizens will first inquire whether it will pay to contribute some \$6,000,000 a year for the enrichment of a few speculators, to say nothing of a greater number of millions which it would cost them in other ways, and get nothing in return but a troublesome little insular pocket possession over 2000 miles distant from San Francisco. The people of the Pacific Slope have special reasons for declining to promote this new speculation of Claus Spreckels and his associates and coadjutors.

## A Green Foreigner.

[Good News.]  
First boy. The paper says that when some train robbers started to rob the passengers out West, a man jumped up and knocked 'em down and 'kicked 'em out.

Second boy. Guess he must a-been some immigrant who hadn't been livin' in a free country long enough to get scared.

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## WHERE STYLES ARE MADE.

New and Old Mingled in Fashionable Dress.

Designs for Black Silks—New Skirt Borders—Surplice Bodices—An Oriental Idea for a Negligee—Style Becomes Us All.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—If a little encouragement is needed to persuade the conservative woman that a gown hanging from the shoulders is not at this writing a violent wrench to propriety, it ought to be found in the gown of the Princesse de Brancoven, which has just been made by Morin-Blossier. I have examined with some care this simple and beautiful robe, and cannot perhaps serve my readers better than by giving a detailed description of it; the more especially as it affords a good landmark of what seems to be the turn of an epoch in dress.

This gown is made in one piece. In front there is a short rounded yoke, taking in the shoulders. The garment hangs from this with but very few gathers, because of a straight-gored seam down the middle of the front, which relieves the waist of much fullness and gives elegance to the skirt. The back has no yoke, but has two box-plaits, each two inches wide, laid close together down the middle, from the neck to the bottom of the waist, and these, with the gored seam from thence down, furnish the fullness of the skirt. The back fits smoothly over the waist, but is without forms. The garment is hooked up in the back between the



Gown of Princess Brancoven.

plaits. The sleeves are full and soft at the top, the peculiar drape of the puff being made by gathering not only round the armhole, but also of the upper side down the inside seam to the elbow turn. They are pointed Medici fashion on the wrists.

The material is a ground of mauve satin cross-hatched with lines of black velvet. Velour pointinelle is the name for it. A band of sable borders the yoke and the skirt. The waist is confined by a jeweled belt, a link-work gold chain enriched with gemmed and enamelled bosses. The pocket is a reticule of the velour lined with mauve satin, sewed against the skirt and having ribbon extending to the belt.

This gown is not intended for a negligee, but is a reception robe. Thus the pendulum swings, and among many bad revivals of the moment can be noted the occasional piece with some intrinsic claim to beauty. Not more than a year ago I advocated and described such a garment as this for the old. I should not then have dared to suggest it for the young. Now it bears the highest stamp of the mode.

STYLE RECONCILES ALL. Though there are so many revivals it would be a mistake to say that almost anything is in style. The short-waisted Empire; the flaring revers of the Directoire; the triangular-waisted Louis Philippe; and innumerable modern forms are seen, but there is, after all, but one style, for all are reconciled by



Wool Gown.

the ideal of the moment. In what does it consist? Ah, this is what is commonly considered undemonstrable, indefinable. But at least some of its signs can be pointed out. The skirt sits at the bottom, bordered and reaching the ground; the round waist, belted and without darts; the emphasis of horizontal lines, particularly round the bust; the sleeves puffed at top and without ornament; the front hair rising high above the forehead, even when banged; the small bonnet with its standing flange of pompadour; the form the problem of the fashionable dress from what ever epoch its elements have come down. Rachel in a costume Louis Philippe looks not a great deal like Sarah in the costume called today Louis Philippe. Rachel's gown shows her feet to the ankles; it is embroidered up the front; it has the shoulder

seams far down the arm, etc. No new blood courses through the old forms and there is a style today that assimilates all and triumphs over all.

SKIRT BORDERS.

All skirts are now bordered. It may be with only a narrow ruche or ruffle at bottom, or it may be with many parallel lines set close or far apart, extending up as far as you will, even nearly to the belt. Fur in narrow bands is very much used for trimming. Only the dark varieties are seen. Other trimmings are of many rows of silk or satin pipings. These are suitable for cloth and other wool gowns, also for velvet. I have seen an evening gown of yellow silk veiled with white net embroidered lace that has for border a



Black silk bodice.

two-inch wide piping fold of shot gray and yellow velvet. A layer of cotton batting inside makes a roll of it and gives it the little stiffness that is now liked, and it is interrupted by being drawn up at intervals into two loops that are twisted into a rosette. Another evening garment is made by gathering a two-inch moire ribbon in a zig-zag line, which gives an undulating edge. This makes a good heading for a lace ruffle.

One of the newest ideas for an elaborate skirt border is a facing with its upper edge cut fancifully and applied down. Thus velvet on cloth, sometimes fur follows this outline and sometimes braiding. The latter is placed on the upper fabric. One of our illustrations shows a novelty fold of mixed red and black, with such a border at the bottom of black velvet outlined with fur.

BLACK SILKS. Jet is very much used on black silks, velvet also, which is on everything, and black thread lace. Very dressy black silk gowns have borders of lace laid on flat, the edge upward, and colored silk laid underneath. The colored silk is cut to follow the irregular edge of the lace and the whole applied down together. I have seen a dinner gown of black silk with lace a half yard deep thus laid on the front breadths with gray underneath. A fringe ruche of the black silk finishes the bottom. The back breadths are untrimmed. The effect is very rich. For a shorter skirt the border should go all the way round and would be better narrower.

Long fringes of jet, called expressly "jet rain" in Paris, are in great vogue for waists. They hang from the neck



Breakfast blouse.

down over the bust, or from the height of the bust down below the belt—the latter is most chic—or from the shoulders down round the armhole to the depth of the waist. Jet belts also enrich black silks. They are very narrow, or else fancifully wide and shaped to the figure. Fine jet is used also to embroider silk and velvet, as I have mentioned before, which adds another to the tasks of the sewing woman.

NEW WAISTS. Many waists are being made with diagonal fronts in surprising manner. The shoulders are plain and the sides are crossed and drawn down in gathers, a bow being placed at a point on the outside where the gathers center. Sometimes they center at the belt, but often one side is plain and high, and the other is drawn across and gathered at one side of the bust. Often revers of velvet are made to reconcile themselves with this sort of front. They must be wide and flaring, reaching well out over the sleeves, a la Robespierre. This is a good design for a black silk day gown. Our picture shows such a design for a black silk, with the lower sleeves and the high gunnup embroidered with jet. The skirt for this should be round and full and trimmed with many rows of velvet pipings. Another diagonal waist with one side high has the diagonal line cut to make an angle on the bust, and the line is edged with a fall of lace. A waist of this character is shown in the red and black novelty wool described above. The hat with this dress is of red felt, black velvet and tips.

FOR BREAKFAST.

A charming breakfast blouse can be made in this way. On a waist lining lay a front and high neck band of brocade of some rich ground, or of a cloth embroidered. Only the front and neck will show. Over this goes a blouse of wool or silk or what you will. I should recommend nun's veiling. That drops over the belt. The peculiarity of this blouse is a deep wedge cut out of the front from the upper end of the shoulder seam down to within a few inches of the bottom, and that it is not open from thence down, but is put on over the head, the large opening and the rubber in the bottom making this easy. Do not sew a border along the opening, but hem it with a blind stitch, though it may be embroidered delicately with some markings and dots of color inside the hem. I have designed this blouse from an Oriental idea that had bell sleeves, the great defect of Turkish dress. Make the sleeve as shown in the

picture, ample and shaped round the armhole, but straight and turned back some five or six inches at the wrist and embroidered. The wide Oriental belt shown in the picture, of the color and material of the vest, can be dispensed with, though it is very ornamental.

ADA BACHE-COKE.

Nonconformists and Music.

For more than two centuries it has been a fundamental principle of the nonconformist conscience that all instrumental music on Sundays is sinful, even when used for a "religious purpose." Bishop Earle, in his portrait of a rich "nonconformist" lady in 1828, says that "she suffered not her daughters to learn on the virginals, because of their affinity with organs." The fathers of nonconformity, in their first admonition to parliament in 1570, gravely informed the lords and commons that "organ players came from the pope, as out of the Trojan horse's belly, for the destruction of God's kingdom." It was their convenient synonym for Presbyterian nonconformity. "That old serpent, Pope Vitalian," said the nonconformist ministers, "brought up organs," and "two other monsters, Popes Gregory and Gelasius, inspired by the devil," were the authors of "Psalms and Psalms."

When the nonconformist conscience, some seventy years later, had a parliament completely at its own disposal and eager to satisfy all its demands, commissioners were sent over England to destroy the organs as "abominations." In the sight of the Lord, Evelyn said, in 1654, that they were then "almost universally demolished." Any one who wishes to know something in detail of the nonconformist campaign against music on Sundays will read the entries in the Journal of Will Dowling, "the dissenting minister," who laid waste the Suffolk churches in 1643 and 1644. Dowling had a warrant from the Earl of Manchester for demolishing pictures, painted glass, superstitious images and organs.—London Saturday Review.

Some Very Old Pronunciations. "Laylock," the pronunciation of lilac once very common, has now almost entirely passed away. It is hardly likely to be found in dictionaries or glossaries, except such as profess to give provincial variations of spelling. Sixty years ago, however, it was by no means a provincialism or a mark of the uneducated. I well remember that Walter Savage Landor always spoke of "laylocks," as did my own mother and most people of that generation. It belonged to the old and entirely passed away, which called Rome "Room," gold "gould," St. James "St. Jeames," with other variations of sound now deemed vulgar. I have heard my father say that George IV always spoke of "My loyal city of Lunnnon" while "oblegged" and "cow-cumber" were heard from the most refined mouths.

I can distinctly remember on the first Sunday in Advent, 1825, hearing the officiating clergyman at St. Mary Woolnoth give out sonorously, when reading the first lesson, "like a lodge in a garden of cumber," and my dear old mother, Julius Charles Hare, twenty years later, adopted the same pronunciation, saying at table, "Obledge by passing the cumber." "Vilets," as a dissyllable for violets, was equally common among people of good education.—Notes and Queries.

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Taken for all in all, Whittier, "our bard and prophet best beloved," that purely American minstrel, so virginal and so impassioned, at once the man of peace and the poet militant, is the Sir Galahad of American song. He has read the hearts of his own people, and charmed their emotions and powerfully affected their convictions. His lyrics of freedom and reform, in his own justified language, were "words wrung from the nation's heart, forged at white heat." Longfellow's national poems, with all their finish, cannot rival the natural art of Whittier; they lack the glow, the earnestness, the intense characterization of such pieces as "Randolph of Roanoke," "Ichabod" and "The Lost Occasion."

The Quaker bard besides, no less than Longfellow, is a poet of sympathy. Human feeling, derived from real life and environment, is the charm of "Snow Bound," even more than its absolute transcript of nature. Years enough have passed since it was written for us to see within its range it is not inferior to "The Deserted Village," "The Cuckoo's Sunday Night" and "Tam o' Shanter."—Edmund C. Stedman in Century.

The Whist Players.

They play whist, the beaux in their powdered wigs and velvet coats, the ladies in their brocade petticoats and fine stomachers. The west windows are open; a fountain plashes in the garden; the flower beds are bordered with box, and the scent of the box comes in at the open windows. They play whist. A beau shakes back the lace frill from his hand as he deals. A red jewel gleams on his finger. The ladies' brocade rustles, the frown comes at their cards. An hourglass stands on a table inlaid with mother of pearl; the sand in the hourglass flows silently; the pungent smell of the box comes in at the open windows.

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Stormy Weather for Billionaires.

G. S. Whitaker, general agent of the Graham & Morton line, tells of a class of lake travelers which he frequently encounters. "There are people," he said, "who come to the office and ask if I think there is going to be a storm. If I tell them such and such a day they say, 'Well, now, most people want to avoid the lake when it is rough. I have asked these people why they always wanted to travel in rough weather and they have told me that it agreed with them. That is, they believe that a night on the lake, on a rough sea, relieves them of their biliousness. They watch the wind, and as surely as it is a nor'easter they buy tickets. That is their medicine. It would astonish you to know the number of such people in Chicago. I used to think it was a kind of fad with them, but they come so often that I have concluded that they believe in it.'"—Chicago Tribune.

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A clergyman in Scotland invited Bishop Selwyn to preach in his church. As usual his lordship gave an impressive and beautiful sermon, which at the same time was perfectly plain and simple. The rector was delighted and said as much to meeting one of the most regular members of his congregation.

"Well, sir, I don't think so much of it," rejoined the man; "it was so simple any child could have understood it. For my part I like a sermon which confuses your head for a week. I don't know any which beat yours for that, sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Perish the Thought.

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## COLUMBUS STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General and the Stamp Collectors.

Mr. Wanamaker Tells How Boys May Secure the High Denomination Columbus Stamps—Facts About the New Stamps.

Contributed to The Times.

OW can the stamp-collecting boys and girls of this country procure full sets of the new Columbus postage stamps for their albums?" repeated Postmaster-General Wanamaker, thoughtfully, when a question on this point was put to him the other day.

"Let me see," said he. "Of course they can always be procured at any postoffice. But, obviously, there are few or young collectors who can afford to buy them in that fashion, inasmuch as an entire series would cost \$16.28. For most of them the only practicable method will be to obtain the stamps already cancelled. That will be easy enough so far as the lower denominations are concerned, but not so with the higher ones."

"But on what mail matter will these high-cost stamps be used?" I asked. "The high-priced Columbus stamps," said the Postmaster-General—"those which represent \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 dollars each, will be largely in demand by banks and brokers for mailing bonds and other securities to Europe. Such valuables go in sealed packages at regular foreign letter rates, which are 5 cents a half ounce. At that rate a very moderate sized bundle will cost as much as \$5 for postage."

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fresh brought. After the perforations have been made across the sheet one way by the machine, the sheet must pass through a second perforating machine for the cross perforations, the stamps being thus outlined so as to be readily torn apart. Knives cut each of the sheets into four sheets of 100 stamps each. All stamps come in sheets of 100 for sale.

They are now done and only remain to be gone over, counted and tagged in packages of 100 sheets each, before being sent out. Each package contains 10,000 stamps, of course. As they are printed the sheets of stamps are carefully counted, and if one is ever so slightly defective, though but one stamp is injured or imperfect, the sheet is destroyed and carefully accounted for.

Uncle Sam pays the Bank Note Company 17 cents for every 1000 Columbus stamps.

RENE BACHE.

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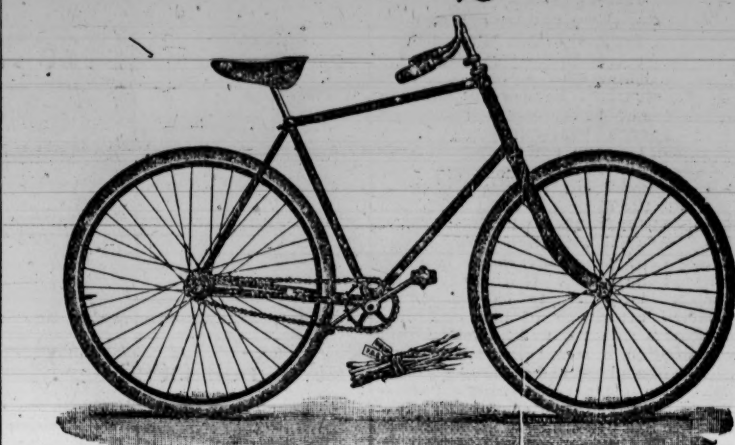
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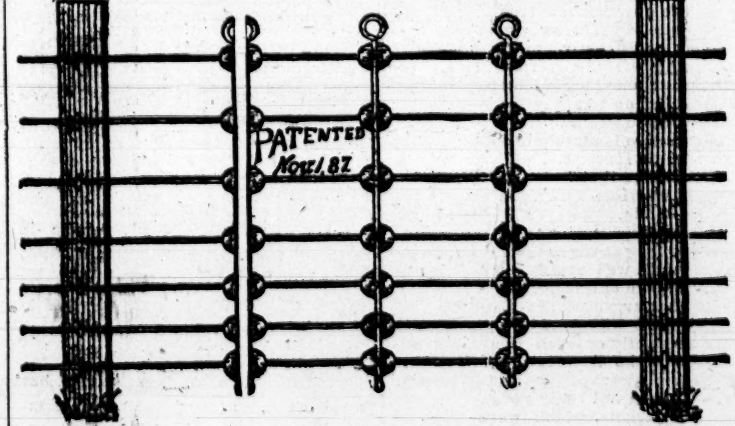
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